BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1852.....NO. 32.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less for each insertion in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.		5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,		12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 9v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,
ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

SEVES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILLYARDS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order
Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid. 29-1y
March 26th, 1852

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 29-1y
March 26, 1852

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 29-1y
March 26, 1852

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, *o sale.*
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear;
O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.
HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

WEST & HEWLETT,
AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
Potter & Kidder, G. W. Davis, Barry, Bryant & Adams, George Harriss,
John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, E. P. Hall, Edward Cantwell.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,
COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.
Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.
I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence, any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.
I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.
Great Reduction in Prices!
THE CASH PRINCIPLE ADOPTED! CHEAPNESS and Excellence the order of the day! The subscriber has opened in the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, a splendid assortment of **Genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.**
Also, **Fine Liquors and Wines,** all of which have been purchased since the first of October, for cash, and will be sold correspondingly low, at wholesale and retail. Call and examine.
January 9, 1852 L. N. BARLOW. 18

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

ORANGES and Lemons.—Just at hand and for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER

General Notices.

More Valuable Town Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale in the southeastern part of the town, a valuable lot 330 feet long, 68 feet wide; has a well of excellent water, good Stables, Cow house and cart house. The dwelling is 24 by 14 feet, with two neat little rooms and a fire place; attached to the House, a cook room. As it is probable no person would purchase without looking at the premises, a further description is unnecessary; suffice it to say that those who wish to make an investment of their money, would do well to call and examine the premises.—There is land enough on which could be erected four or five more cottages that would pay well in rents. This property is offered at private sale on the following terms: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in three equal installments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with notes and securities negotiable and payable at Bank, with interest.

If not disposed of previous to Tuesday of our next County Court, it will then be offered to the highest bidder at Exchange Corner on the above terms. For further information, apply to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agt. for
April 2, 1852—30-ts] WM. H. HANSLEY.

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part, of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c. &c.; which will be sold cheap, or barted fairly for Country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile opperations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage hertofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
Cash paid for Turpentine.
March 23rd, 1852 29-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having duly qualified as administrator on the estate of Jonah C. McFarlane, dec'd., at March Term 1852, of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
BENNETT FLANNER, Adm'r.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

5,531 ACRES PINE LAND,

FOR SALE NEAR THE SEABOARD OF GEORGIA, in the county of Glynn, and lying for several miles along the Brunswick and Alatahama Canal, (now in process of completion,) the outlets of which being North on the Alatahama River opposite Darien, and South on Turtle river at Brunswick, and within a short distance of navigable water on Turtle River, a little above Brunswick. These lands being in one body, well timbered, and having great facilities for water carriage, make them desirable for TURPENTINE or MILL TIMBLR. If desired, credit will be given on a part of the purchase, upon good security. Apply to either
ALEX. MITCHELL,
S. Z. COLLINS.
Darien, Feb. 18, 1852 27-2m

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful house and lot situated on front street, next door south of the M. E. Church. The Lot is 66, by 165 feet; the house is 30 by 49 feet, and has four Rooms on the first and two on the second floors, with a fire place in each room; it has also a pantry and kitchen attached; a negro house and well of first rate water in the yard, and an excellent garden. This property is very valuable and bids fair to be more so, alike with the whole of Wilmington property which is bound to increase in value owing to the constant immigration to it and the internal improvements now in progress and in contemplation. Those who want to settle permanently in Wilmington and wish a pleasant family residence, would do well to embrace this opportunity of purchasing as they may never expect to better themselves in a pleasant home. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash; the balance in three equal instalments of six, nine months, with bonds and securities, negociable at Bank. Possession given the first of October next. For further imformation apply soon to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agent
For S. P. IVEY.
March 11, 1852 27-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of A. J. & T. J. JONES, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business;* and have taken the place lately occupied by Messrs. Gause & Bowden, where they will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to their care.
A. J. JONES,
T. J. JONES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we are prepared to give all business entrusted to us, efficient and personal attention. We have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations; Spirit house and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.
The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf
Fayetteville Observer copy and send bill as above.

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!
10,000 Boxes Sold Within the last Nine Months.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.
Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.
Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.
The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market street.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, the following tracts of land, and town lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1850, and cost of advertising:

No. of Town lots and Acres of Land.	By whom listed.	Where Situated.	Am't of Tax.
1 town lot	Hannah Brown,	In Wilmington,	$ 1 75
1 do.	William Blaney,	do.	25 85
1 do.	do. for M. Allen,	do.	13 04
1 do.	John Blaney,	do.	6 58
1 do.	Mary Burnett,	do.	6 10
1 do.	Charles Barr,	do.	71 00
1 do.	J. W. Brantly,	do.	7 07
600 acres	Evan Bevan,	On Black River,	9 62
1 town lot	J. B. Canady,	In Wilmington,	6 72
1 do.	Henry Clark,	do.	3 48
1 do.	Gideon Capps,	do.	5 46
1 do.	do. for M. Wooten,	do.	1 32
1 do.	Joseph Craig,	do.	3 82
1 do.	Dr. A. C. Evans,	On Market street,	53 30
1 do.	William Eason,	In Wilmington,	9 59
172 acres	N. R. Fowler,	On the Sound,	13 38
1 lot	Will. E. Freeman,	In Wilmington,	14 86
1 do.	Enoch Farrow,	do.	4 27
1 do.	T. B. Floyd,	Wilmington,	4 29
1 do.	Mrs. A. J. Guthrie,	do.	10 98
1 do.	Nathan Green,	do.	16 33
1 do.	D. J. Gilbert,	do.	24 18
1 do.	Prudence Gates,	do.	11 79
1 do.	Maxwell Huston,	do.	9 44
1 do.	Thomas Hays,	do.	11 33
825 acres	R. M. W. Johnson,	On the R. Railroad,	16 42
1 town lot	David D King,	In Wilmington,	21 06
1 do.	Michael Kent,	do.	15 36
1 do.	L. J. Kirkpatrick,	do.	9 03
1 do.	William King,	do.	6 02
1 do.	E. T. Love,	do.	19 07
1 do.	A. D. Love,	do.	13 25
300 acres	Mrs. M. H. Lippitt,	On the Sound,	10 92
1 town lot	Nimmy Martin,	In Wilmington,	6 54
1 do.	D. M. Millan,	do.	2 76
1 do.	L. H. Marsteller, for John Buford,	do.	11 78
1 do.	George Moore,	do.	6 87
1 do.	N. S. McEachern,	do.	4 66
1 do.	D. McMillan, for A. G. Hall,	do.	37 77
1 do.	Patience Nuisance,	do.	4 39
150 acres	Drury Orrell,	Rocky Point District	1 11
1 town lot	David B. Piver,	Wilmington,	6 46
1 do.	S R. Robbins,	do.	20 12
1 do.	Peter Smith,	do.	83 37
1 do.	F. Sullivan,	do.	27 03
1 do.	Stanton Spooner,	do.	2 96
1 do.	do. for M. Melton,	do.	6 18
1 do.	Thos. Stokely,	do.	8 25
1 do.	Henry Sampson,	do.	5 26
1 do.	Ann Sellers,	do.	33 55
1 do.	Oris Spicer,	do.	7 19
1 do.	Thos. Southmayd,	do.	14 77
1 do.	C. Tinken,	do.	3 93
1 do.	Peter G. Tilly,	do.	10 23
1 do.	W. A. Walker,	do.	15 16
1 do.	Wm. A. Williams,	do.	117 75
1 do.	John Williams,	do.	24 57
1 do.	Wm. Wilson,	do.	33 88
1 do.	David Ward,	do.	3 51
60 acres	James D. Armstrong,	Middle Sound Dist	2 58
250 do.	James Holland,	do.	11 77
60 do.	Harriet Humphry,	do.	70
279 do.	Joseph Skipper,	do.	2 80
100 do.	James A. Ward,	do.	2 32
50 acres	Solomon Cumbo,	Upper Sound Dist.	2 58
450 do.	M. W. Campbell,	do.	2 77
900 do.	Lucien Holmes,	do.	41 31
450 do.	Thomas J. Joiner,	do.	12 15
480 do.	Sam'l S. Mints,	do.	1 91
450 do.	Wm. Sullivan,	do.	2 40
820 do.	Daniel Anderson,	Holly Shelter Dist.	5 28
450 do.	Amos Atkinson,	do.	2 98
810 do.	Ezekiel Beasley,	do.	3 44
370 do.	Jacob Casteen,	do.	4 02
	Edge Casteen,	do.	1 42
	Eliza Cofield,	do.	2 42
683 do.	Wm. Farrior,	do.	6 11
855 do.	Morris Foy,	do.	1 11
1000 do.	Lott Williams,	do.	4 69
160 do.	John B. Herring,	Lower Blk Riv. Dis.	10 30
50 do.	Ann Rogers,	do.	1 91
70 do.	Heirs of Watters,	On Northeast River	75

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, March 19, 1852 [Pr. adv. $41 60] 28-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are ready to contract for Steam Engines of any size, or any kind of Mill Gearing. To any one wanting Machinery of the above description, they will offer inducements equal to any establishment either North or South. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April 9, 1852 31-3m

COTTON.

I AM again in the market for Cotton. Persons having Cotton in market, will do well to see me before selling.
April 2, 1852—178-3t—31-3t] W. A. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE

TO THOSE ENGAGED IN THE MAKING OF Turpentine, Cutting of Timber, and Planting of Rice. The subscriber offers for sale ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying immediately on the Alatamaha River, in tide water, about 12 miles above the city of Darien. The tract contains one survey of 2,364 Acres; and the balance in surveys of 1,000, 598, 250 and 200 Acres. The land lies all in one body, and contains 1200 Acres Inland Swamp, 1000 Acres River Swamp, and the balance in Pine Land, which is well adapted for the making of Turpentine and the cutting of Mill Logs. The Land is well supplied with hoop-poles, and the Swamps with large growth of cypress trees. Also, an Island, lying about seven miles on the Alatamaha River, surrounded by three creeks, containing about 1200 Acres Tide Swamp Land, with highland thereto attached for a settlement. The Land is well adapted for a Rice Plantation.
TERMS—One-half cash; the balance payable in one, two, three and four years, secured by bonds, bearing interest from day of sale—payable annually, and mortgage of the property.
A. A. DeLORME, Darien, Georgia.
April 9, 1852 31-2m

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has received large additions to his stock, and is now prepared to accomplish everything that the Art has attained. He has every convenience for taking whole size pictures, down to the smallest miniature, together with a very large assortment of Frames and beautiful Cases.
At considerable expense he has obtained a Chemical preparation which is a decided improvement in the Art, and which produces proofs which cannot but please the most fastidious. He has also a fine assortment of Gold Lockets, Pins, &c., in which to place Likenesses, which he is determined to sell cheap, so that every one can have an opportunity of obtaining a Likeness of a dear Parent, Relative, or Friend.
To Lovers he would state, that he has Cases made expressly for their case, quite small, so that they can be carried about the person with no inconvenience. He has an apperatus for taking Views, which is a very great improvement. A call is earnestly solicited from all connoisseurs of the Arts and Sciences whether they wish pictures or not.
Sick or deceased persons taken at their dwellings. Paintings and Daguerreotypes correctly copied.
Instructions given in the Art, and a proficiency guarantied.
Rooms over Messrs. Polly & Hart's Store, Front St.
a5-180-2t—31-2t J. W. GULICK.

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.
He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.
Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

REMOVAL.

L. N. BARLOW has removed to the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, three doors below J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and has opened an entire fresh stock of GENUINE GROCERIES, which will be sold at REDUCED RATES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
January 9, 1852 18

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.
ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms.
HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

Schools.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.
This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

SCHOOL IN SWANSBORO', N. C.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on the 19th of January, under the immediate controll of E. H. Remick. Parents and guardians wishing to patronize the school, may be assured that it will be kept in operation, and that all possible exertions will be made to sustain its increasing popularity. To young men desirous of qualifying themselves to teach, a rare opportunity is offered.
Ample arrangements have been made for boarding, the price varying from five to six dollars per month, including washing, lights, &c.
The subscriber and Thomas B. Holland, Esq., residing within half an hour's walk of the School, will accommodate those who prefer to board out of town.
It may be proper to observe, that Swansboro' being situated upon an arm of the sea, and only three miles from it, is decidedly pleasant and healthy. D. A. HUMPHREY.
Swansboro', Onslow county, Jan. 1852. 21-3mw

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.
Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.
Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.
Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.
Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf
P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE WILMINGTON BOOK STORE, this 5th day of April, the following new Novels and cheap publications, viz:
The Use of Sunshine, by the author of the Maiden Aunt. This is a pleasing tale, and like the sunshine of benevolence gains the heart of all.
Margaret Cecil, or I Can Because I Ought, by Cousin Kate. This is a book written for Ladies, by a Lady. Remarkable for its fluency and good sentiment.
The Head of the Family, by the author of Olive and the Ogilvies; those who have purchased the Ogilvies, will desire to read this.
Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune, by Charles Lever.
Ravenscliffe, by the author of Lettice Arnold, a book deservedly popular.
Amy Lawrence or the Freemasons Daughter, by the author of Stanfield Hall. This is a vivid and fascinating story, full of dramatic action and tragic interest. There are few modern novels with which we are acquainted, which will not suffer by comparison with Amy Lawrence.
Quintin Matsys, or the Blacksmith of Antwerp. The plot is well managed, the interest sustained throughout, and the book worthy of being read and preserved.
The Tower of London, by W. Harrison Ainsworth. Containing a great deal of Historical information, and at the same time one of the most thrilling and intensely interesting books ever published.
Jack Rann alias Sixteen String Jack, the Notorious Highwayman; the only complete American Edition; illustrated with sixty engravings.
Jenny Diver, the Female Highwayman; whose deeds of daring rendered her the terror of all travellers.
HUMOROUS WORKS.
The Spanglers and Tingles, or the Rival Belles. A tale by J. B. Jones.
My Friend Wriggles, a Laughter moving Panorama of his fortunes and misfortunes; illustrated with over 200 engravings of most comic catastrophes and side splitting merriment. Also the following works bound:
Dream Life, Fresh Gleanings, } by Ik Marvel.
Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Navajo Country, by Simpson. Containing a great deal of valuable information.
The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France, by Lamartine.
Richardson's Arctic Expedition in search of the discovery ships under command of Sir John Franklin.
Nineveh and its Remains; abridged edition—to those persons who are fond of reading of the wonders of past ages, this book commends itself.
A Reel in a Bottle, for Jack in the Doldrums, edited from the manuscript of an old salt.
The Way to do Good, by Jacob Abbot.
Frank Wetherton, or the Talisman.
Far Off, by the author of the Peep of day.
Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, from the most authentic sources; by Thomas Wright.
A History of Classical Literature; by R. W. Brown, M. A.
The Podesta's Daughter, a Poem, by Geo. H. Boker.
Franklin's Wooks; containing his life, written by himself, and continued by his grandson.
Also a few copies of that excellent old book, Martha, a memorial of an only and beloved sister; by Rev. Andrew Reed.
Also a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous books. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.
April 9th, 1852 31-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English.) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—1 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1852.

Letters from the Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1852.

MY DEAR PRICE:—During the four or five days which have elapsed since I left Wilmington, I may safely say that I have travelled faster, ridden farther, talked more, have seen a greater number of prominent men, and been busier in a general way, than I ever remember to have been before.—In fact, I feel more like doing almost anything else than writing, and must therefore request you, and, should you conclude to publish this, our readers, to make all proper excuses for errors and short-comings, as well as for my not having written sooner.

As for the prospects of getting an appropriation for the Cape Fear, it is impossible to say any thing positively. The wants of our port have been brought before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, and its claims pressed upon the attention of the members. It is hoped that a reasonable appropriation for the purpose may be included in the River and Harbor Bill, which is yet to be reported by the Committee. It is more than probable, that whatever bill may be reported by them will pass; and it is, therefore, very desirable that our appropriation should go into the House under the sanction which it would derive from the known and practical business talents of the gentlemen composing the Committee on Commerce. I cannot think that the insertion of a reasonable appropriation for the Cape Fear Inlet would either encumber the Bill, or endanger its passage; on the contrary, I think it would strengthen it; but should, unfortunately, the gentlemen of the Commerce Committee think differently, there are stong hopes that, after the bill has been reported in the House, and is under consideration in Committee of the Whole, it may be amended by the insertion of such an appropriation for our port as may seem reasonable; and that such amendment will not be opposed by the Committee who reported the bill. Of course our immediate representative has lent us, and will continue to lend us all the aid in his power, and I believe he will be heartily sustained by every member of the North Carolina delegation.

I do not know whether to regard it as fortunate or unfortunate for our application, that there is already included in the report an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for Nag's Head. In one point of view it is rather against us, inasmuch as the present River and Harbor Bill is intended to be limited in its appropriations to a little over a million of dollars, and this might possibly be looked upon as the share of our State. But, upon the other hand it is favorable, as demonstrating the necessity of doing something in time to prevent the occurrence of another Nag's Head affair at the mouth of our river, which would certainly be a severe blow to an important branch of our national commerce, of which Wilmington is the centre, and our port the outlet. This national consideration I regard as the true ground upon which we have a *right* to stand and *claim* the interposition of Congress.

As a separete Bill, our appropriation would unquestionably pass, if it could be reached; but this is the President-making Congress, and even the indispensable appropriations will not be passed until late—at least such is the impression here.

Again; our appropriation might be inserted by the Senate Committee as an amendment to the bill—even should the effort by any means fail in the House; and if once in, its own merits would keep it there. I merely throw out these suggestions as a matter of information in regard to the process. I know anything in relation to such matters, is news to our people, as they have never before—at least from our section, and in our generation—knocked at the doors of Congress for any thing.

The Wilmington delegation, as all who know Mr. Ashe, would have anticipated, have received every kindness, assistance, and attention from our representative. May his shadow never grow less, nor larger, for he complains of waxing fat—which no doubt arises from the bigness of his heart and the expansiveness of his nature. Professor Bache, of the coast survey, also is entitled to their gratitude for his kindness and courtesy in placing all the information at his command at their disposal, and, so far as his duty would permit, facilitating the object of their mission. In his private capacity as a gentleman, he will never be forgotten by any one who has ever enjoyed the pleasure of meeting him.

Congress—politics—the Presidency—and the last includes all the rest. Scott is universally regarded as the Whig nominee. *He* will certainly be their Presidential candidate, and probably Gov. Jones of Tennessee the candidate for the Vice Presidency. The Whig members and Senators had a caucus on Friday night, which burst up in a sort of a row—some of the Southern men not liking Scott, but the Southern Whig opposition is caving in fast, and they will all be whipped in upon some patched up platform. With the exception of Mr. Clingman, who still holds out, the whole Whig delegation from North Carolina are ready to come to his support. Mr. Mangum will go it strong, and Mr. Badger will certainly go, too.

Among the Democrats there are a great many tickets, three of which are prominent. Cass and Butler stand first, with the largest amount of *ascertained* strengh, so far, perhaps from the *prestige* of a former nomination. Buchanan and Strange, make. I think, the strongest ticket at the South, and the *united* vote of the South, if it could be secured, would have great weight in the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Douglass is comparatively a young man, and looks younger than he is. He is personally popular with all sections, and his immediate supporters are enthusiastic. He is looked upon as more the exponent of youthful impulse and aspiration than either of the gentlemen already named, at the same time that he would not perhaps awake the same confidence in the minds of the older and more conservative members of the party. His strength is more speculative than either of the others—fewer ascertained votes—less realized capital—more of a fancy stock. The Democratic Review has damaged him very much—at least so I think, and I am not so often mistaken. Nevertheless, I could only believe that if nominated he would make a capital run, and if elected, a safe and reliable President. His feelings, I think, and certainly his interests would render him favourable to North Carolina, and, if nominated, he ought to carry the State. He surely could against Scott. I like Douglass much, but Buchanan and Strange make up the ticket which I still prefer as a first choice.

Gen. Joe Lane of Oregon, the "Marion of the war," Gen. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, a man of first rate abilities, and as true as steel, and always true—Dickinson of New York, as clever and as fine a fellow as breathes, Gen. Butler of Kentucky, a soldier, a statesman and a patriot, and Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, the present able and popular Speaker of the House, and other able and reliable gentlemen are also talked of to fall back on—the chances of their nomination being graduated about in the order in which I have placed them.

I have barely room to send my respects, and to add that I will write soon again, and not upon such dry subjects. I have a budget yet to unfold. J. F.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13th, 1852.

There is one interest which flourishes here—that of Hotels, and their name is legion, and they are mostly crowded by persons from all parts of the Union, North Carolina excepted, which is less numerously represented than any of the older States. The National, at which we are stopping, is capable of containing somewhere about seven hundred people, and it is generally full. The location of Washington seems to be the point of conflict between northern and southern climates as well as notions, heat and cold being in constant alternation. It is said to be very trying. By the way, Mr. Clay is stopping at this house, but sees no body. His friends think that he may revive with the Spring, but it is very doubtful. He is confined to his bed.

The capitol enlargement will be a most immense work,—larger than the original. I guess an appropriation of half a million will be passed for it; in fact, the amount of money spent here on public buildings is enormous. The Patent Office building is being extended to more than twice its original size, and in a style of magnificence almost unequalled. It will cover about an acre square. The Capitol—the General Post Office—the Treasury Buildings—the Patent Office and the President's House are the only really handsome buildings in Washington. The State Department, and the War and Navy Departments are very plain. The work on the National Monument is at a stand-still. Something ought to be done.

One of the most amusing scenes anywhere, is the opening of the House. A rather thin man stands up at the Clerk's desk and makes a prayer, during the progress of which, the members silently write or read their letter;—a rather good-looking man of thirty-four, but not looking near that old, then mounts the same stand, and proceeds to read the Journal of the previous day's proceedings, in a clear and distinct voice;—that is Mr. Forney, the Clerk. Not a member seems to pay the least attention, unless towards the close, when it seems that every man of them suddenly jumps up, and ejaculates at the top of his voice—"Mr. Speaker;" and then there is a general squabble for the floor, which is at length decided by a tall, good-looking man, with white hair, who gives it to somebody, who forthwith goes off upon Buncombe. The tall, good-looking man with white hair, is Linn Boyd, the Speaker. I must say that the appearance of the House, as a body, is very favorable. The Western members look young, as a general rule. Little or no business is doing or likely to be done for some time.

We saw to-day the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the survey of our River, and also the retaining of the same officers who have commenced it, and received a favorable answer. Whatever dislike we may have for Mr. Corwin's politics, there can be no question as regards the popularity of his manners. In this respect he has by far the advantage of Gov. Graham, who is perfectly gentlemanly and perfectly and essentially cold.

We have also seen several of the members of the Committee of Commerce separately, and I have a sanguine expectation that we will get a sufficient appropriation to commit the government to our work.

It would be a matter of curiosity to see this city, in case the seat of the General Government should be removed. It has actually *no* trade. The broad and deep Potamac hardly brings a sloop to its wharves. Without the official pap it would subside into a miserable village. Not a paper here has any inherent vitality.

General Cass actually has some resemblance to Mr. Loring, except that Cass is taller, and I think, with all due respect to our *Commercial* friend, and a proper regard to the beauty of the Wilmington editors, the old General is rather better looking.—Those who have seen him some years ago say that he has grown old looking very fast of late.

The Whigs have not yet been able to decide upon the place of holding a convention, or even upon the calling of one at all—they have had several caucusses, all ending in a muss. If there be no regular nomination, at any rate Scott will be run. Put that down certain. They are to caucus again to-morrow night. Mr. Fillmore has no more chance than I have.

The reaction upon the Maine Liquor Law has commenced and is demonstrated by the result of the Connecticut elections, and by the defeat of Neal Dow, the Mayor of Portland, Me., the father of it. Temperance is bound to go ahead, but it must be kept out of the political arena and its true friends—not the Barnum's and Horace Greely's—feel that and will act accordingly.

I want to call your attention to a humbug—the Patent Laws—as thus: I may get a patent to-day and you another to-morrow, and the next day we may sue each other on the ground that our respective patented articles are violations of each other's rights. What efficacy has a patent since it is neither evidence nor protection. It puzzles me.

Besides our own representative we are under particular obligations to Messrs. Daniel and Venable of our State for the interest they have taken for our cause. Gen. Daniel has very considerable influence, from the universal belief in his perfect political honesty and his caution in perfectly understanding any thing before he commits himself to it. Mr. Venable is a whole souled impulsive gentleman, whom his friends joke upon his talking propensities. He certainly does talk a great deal and sometimes goes of at half cock—but as he, when accused of this says with a good deal of truth, that at any rate he generally knows what he is shooting at. He certainly makes a very favorable impression.

I have really no gossip, having been too busy to see or hear any thing out of the line of business.—I have not even been in the Senate more than half an hour. It is a very dignified body, and in that respect contrasts favorably with the House, which is noisy. Yesterday being Monday, both Houses adjourned early. The report of their proceedings will be found in the papers, although how the reporters can make any thing out of the "noise and confusion" is more than I can understand. Both rooms are execrable in the way of hearing.

I had the pleasure to-day of an introduction to "Father Richie" He is a great old man. I hope he may get from Congress the assistance he wants.

J. F.

Our Book Table.

The Medical Examiner, published by Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia, for April, has come to hand. We never had any taste, except a bad taste, for medicine, and it may be, this is the cause of our disinclination to read medical works. We always make it a rule to pay a Physician to read for us, and leave the result of our health in his hands. No doubt the Medical Examiner is a valuable work in its way.

The publishers have placed on our table the American Whig Review for April. It is a very fair number. Its article on "Democractic candidates for the Presidence," is well written, and shows an impartial review of the claims of a number of our distinguished aspirants for that high office. Of course we differ with the Review as to its notions of politics.

The *School Mate*, for April, a monthly publication for school and home instruction of youth, by A. R. Phippin, New York, has also been laid upon our table by the publisher, George Savage, 22 John Street, New York. Our babies are not quite old enough to be interested in its perusal. We shall lay it aside, or perhaps loan it out to some one who can appreciate its contents, till we call for it. We have read the work with pleasure.

☞Our correspondent C. H. A. is respectfully informed, that the obituary notice he alludes to, has never come to hand. The editor, to whom we learn it was handed, is not at home, and it evidently escaped his memory before he left, else it would have appeared in last week's Journal. The writer will oblige us by sending another copy.

☞MRS. H. LEWIS.—This Lady, whose histrionic fame is so popular in this country and Europe, we understand will give one of her evening entertainments at the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening the 19th inst.

☞The Democrats of Jones county held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Trenton, on the 10th inst., and appointed delegates to the State and District Conventions.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for May has been placed upon our desk. It is a valuable number—contains 120 pages. The engravings are well gotten up; the first, "January and May," quite a contrast—the second, "May Day among the Juveniles," a very interesting picture. Godey is a great fellow with the ladies.

☞We are credibly informed that there is a man living in Duplin county who has never seen a Railroad or a vessel of any kind; and what is more surprising, has never been to Kenansville, the county seat of said county.

☞Bishop Hedding. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Poughkeepsie on the 10th inst.

Mysterious.

We have received a lithographic letter, franked by "B. Thompson, M. C.," and addressed to the "Journal, Wilmington, N. C.," dated New York, March 16th, 1852, and signed by sundry prominent Whigs of New York, in which there appears to be a deep game on foot on the part of a portion of the Whigs of New York, to choke off Scott and Fillmore from a nomination by the Whig National Convention. The addressing of the letter to this paper is a mystery to us; perhaps it was an oversight, and as such we will not give it publicity, unless circumstances shall hereafter make it necessary for us to do so. It is sufficient for the present to say that the authors attach great importance to the advancement of Mr. Webster's claims for the presidency.—We presume every Whig editor in the South has received a copy of this letter, and if there should happen to be any of them opposed to General Scott or Mr. Fillmore's nomination, it will make its appearance before the public shortly. This is a "peculiar and very critical state of the world," saith said letter, and we see no good reason why the friends of Mr. Webster at the South should hesitate to make an effort in his behalf. Mr. Webster is undoubtedly a man of talents, and if any Whig in the Union "understands the rights of the Republic," Daniel Webster certainly ought to be the man.—The letter smells very much of the intervention doctrine, and squints very strongly towards throwing overboard prominent members of the Whig party, for the Presidency, particularly Messrs. Fillmore and Scott.

☞A fire broke out in Savannah on the morning of the 11th inst., and destroyed some 5000 bales of cotton, together with Mr. Lamar's Warehouse containing cotton presses. The ships Jane Hammond and Isabella which were aground at the wharf could not be removed, and we regret to learn that the former was nearly consumed together with the Cotton on board. The Isabella was also injured. Mr. Lamar's sheds and press which cost $50,000, were only insured for $20,000. His books and papers, which were in an iron safe, were also entirely consumed.

☞The third annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company was held in Fayetteville on the 8th inst. A dividend of 3½ per cent. was declared, and 1½ per cent. of interest returned to individuals who had paid over and above the amount required. The earnings of the Road for the last six months amounted to about $6,000; for the last month $1368.

☞The Maine Liquor Law has been defeated in the New York Legislature by 34 majority.

Gov. Kossuth, the distinguished orator and the lion of the day, arrived here last Sunday morning on board the Steamer Gladiator, from Charleston, and took lodgings at the Carolina Hotel. He is accompanied by his lady and suite. His arrival here was rather unexpected, and consequently no preparation had been made to give him a public reception. He visited St. James' Church in the morning, and after the exercises had closed, returned to his quarters at the Hotel, where a large number of our citizens had now congregated, all anxious to get, at least, a "bird's eye view" of the great Magyar Chief. At about one o'clock, a number of gentlemen were admitted into his apartments and introduced. He left on Monday morning in the 8 o'clock train, for the north.

Town Hall.

Now that the old Theatre is, in a measure, undergoing repair, the question suggests itself, could not an arrangement be made by the Board of Commissioners with the owners of said building, whereby its second story might be fitted up and converted into a Town Hall? The need of such a convenience in this place is much felt.

Fire in Charleston.

A fire broke out on the night of the 12th inst., in a wooden building situated at the S. E. corner of King street, which crossed over to the West side of said street, and entirely consumed the houses owned by Charles Dunn, D. McGuire and Moses D. Hymes. The building to the South occupied by Geo. P. Williams, as a seed store, and owned by M. D. Hymes, likewise became a prey to the flames. At this point the fire was arrested by tearing down the greater portion of the building.

☞By an arrival at Boston on the 10th inst., advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to the 2d of March. They state that Buenos Ayres has been surrendered, and that Niquirea has been appointed Governor. Rosas is about to proceed to England in the Steamer Conflict.

Later from California.

The Steamer El Dorado arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with dates from San Francisco to the 15th ult. She brings 214 passengers, and $800,000 in gold dust.

Passenger trains are now running from Aspinwall to Buena Vista. The trains start immediately on the arrival of the steamers. Passengers leave Aspinwall in the morning, and arrive at Panama at midnight. Aspinwall is beginning to assume the appearance of a thriving city, and is increasing in business and population very fast.

A most disastrous flood had occurred on nearly all the rivers. The cities of Sacramento, Nevado and Marysville had been completely overflowed, causing a widespread devastation, and the most frightful consternation.

The loss at Marysville is estimated at $100,000.—At Sacramento the embankment gave way, and several houses floated down the river. At Marysville all the streets were submerged, and a large quantity of goods destroyed. At Nevada two quartz mills, the theatre, Empire Hotel and several houses were swept away. The bridges over Salmon Halls and Colma river were carried off, and no doubt every bridge on the South and middle falls has shared the same fate.

The country between Sacramento and the mines is impassable. The legislative halls are surrounded by water and the members reached them in boats.—Nearly all the houses on the Marysville and Sacramento road floated away. Many of the finest brick houses in Marysville have been rendered untenantable. The damage at Sacramento amounts to $40,000. Many lives were known to have been lost. So great was the consternation that few particulars had been obtained. Great quantities of live stock had perished throughout the country. At the last accounts the flood was abating at all points.

Assignment of Land Warrants.

The omission to give any form for a power of attorney in the published regulations for the assignment of land warrants, under the recent act of Congress, led to inquiry being made to the General land Office, at Washington, when the following form of a power of attorney and also proper directions for its execution, were communicated to the writer. They will be of service all over the country:

FORM OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Know all men by these presents, that I, (*here insert the name of warrantee,*) of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby constitute and appoint —— of —— my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to sell and convey the within land warrant, No. —, for — acres of land, which issued under the act of Sept., 1850.

Signed in presence of } (*Warrantee's Signature.*)

The acknowledgment of this power of attorney must be taken and certified in the same manner as the acknowledgments of the sales of the warrant or certificate of location before prescribed, and must also be endorsed on the warrants.

MORMONS.—At St. Louis, on the 20th, a steamer arrived from New Orleans, having on board three hundred and thirty members of the Mormon pursuasion, the largest majority English, although there are among them some natives of Scotland and Wales.

For the Journal.

Economy—What?

This is not only the *law of the house*, (as its derivation, *oikos nomos*, imports,) but is also the law of the *field*. For, what would the care of the house be, without equal care in the *field*? or, rather what would a house be without a field? But, by œconomy, we mean *saving*. And in the law of the field, (that is *farming*—agriculture,) œconomy, that is, *saving* is more required in the matter of *hauling* than in anything else about a farm, not even excepting the matter of ploughing We mean, the saving of the labor of *horses and oxen* and their drivers in doing all the hauling, carting and wagoning.

Let us see how much is lost in this matter by want of œconomy in the usual, ordinary, fashionable way of making and saving and spreading manure.—Every single hoe-full is *hauled twice*—and, of course, loaded and unloaded twice. It is hauled from the pond, or branch, or swamp, or other place where *mud* is to be had (the best and cheapest and most abundant thing to manure with in this swampy country) to the stable yard, and from thence to the field again. Now, it should be hauled directly to the field, and be there *spread* and immediately ploughed in. John Taylor, of Caroline, says, in his Arator, (a capital book for a farmer,) that manure should be spread broad-cast, wherever it is hauled, thick enough to deposit one cart load, with two yoke of oxen, at the distance of every ten yards—that is about 25 tons to the acre. Now, no man can make *anything* by manuring, who does not put *four times* that much of swamp mud to the acre—that is, 200 such ox-loads as Taylor speaks of. By making *anything*, we mean, making his land *better* every year—that is, *better* in value, worth more money—instead of making it *worse* every year, until, like all our land, it gets to be almost worthless. Manure *one* acre instead of *four*—haul the mud *once* instead of *twice*—keep no manure heap or compost heap *at all*—plough your cowpens once a week—clean out your horse-stables once a fortnight, and haul and spread and plough in the dung *immediately*, so as to lose nothing by evaporation.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

In the SENATE, the debate was continued upon the bill for the extension of the capitol; after which the non-intervention resolutions submitted some weeks since by Mr. Clarke of Rhode Island, were taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the HOUSE, the bill providing for the discipline of the Navy, being a substitute for that passed at the last session abolishing flogging, was taken up and debated at length.

Later from California.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived here to-day. She brings, in the hands of passengers, gold to the amount of $150,000. The Indians about San Diego were again troublesome.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.

Advices from Mexico to March 29th state that the Foreign Ministers have protested against the Matamoras tariff. Many of the merchants refuse to pay duties.

THREE CENT COINS.—The treasurer of the mint, Mr. E. C. Dale, gives notice that he is prepared to exchange three cent pieces for gold, to all applicants therefor. He will also deliver the same, at the expense of the mint, to any party requiring them, at a distance, and who may be conveniently accessible on the line of the expresses. The coins being in parcels of $30, $60, and $150, the applications should be made for either of those sums, or multiples thereof, and payment in advance will be required in every case.—*Phila. Ledger.*

TAXATION IN NEW YORK.—The amount of the annual taxation which the Board of Supervisors are empowered to raise for the year 1852, in the city of New York, is one million six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

☞The New Haven Railroad Company has, within a few days, adopted the practice of placing printed labels on all the way baggage, so that the usual mistakes in delivery will be avoided.

It is stated that the U. S. Supreme Court have refused a re-hearing to the widow of Gen. Gaines, by a vote of 4 to 2. The Journal of Commerce says that she would have been the wealthiest person in the United States if her claims had been sustained, and there have been times, during the progress of the suit, when it is said she might have compromised for half a million of Dollars.

STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The Legislature of Louisiana have passed an appropriation of $100,000 for the erection of a bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, on Jackson Square, in New Orleans.

MONEY WANTED.—The State Treasurer, D. W. Courts, Esq., advertises that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 10th May next, for the purchase of $60,000 of State bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, in conformity with an act of the General Assembly, ratified January 28, 1851, interest payable semi-annually, principal at the end of ten years.

NEW-YORK ART UNION.—Recorder Tillon, of New York, on Monday, in his charge to the grand jury, urged the indictment of the Art Union, on the ground of being a lottery. On the other hand Judge Duer, has decided in favor of its legality.

Steamboat Explosion—Immense Loss of Life, &c.

LEXINGTON, MO., APRIL 9.—The Steamer Saluda, bound to Council Bluffs, exploded her boilers to-day. She had a large number of Mormons on board, and all the officers were killed, except the clerk and mate.—About one hundred lives are supposed to be lost. The boat is a total wreck

American Steamer Fired into by Mexican Soldiers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7, 1852.

As the steamer Camanche was ascending the Rio Grande, with forty passengers on board, including many ladies, and also Gen. Caravajal, she was fired into from the bank by some Mexican soldiers.—Several shots struck the boat, but luckily no lives were lost. The shots were probably intended for Caravajal. The outrage has excited much indignation among Americans.

The Expedition to Japan.

A leading article appears in the London *Times* o the 26th of March upon the proposed American expedition to Japan, which is thus epitomized by the London correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*:

"An important leading article appears in the Times to-day upon the American Expedition to Japan. The Times says that if this expedition is carried out in a spirit of humanity and sound policy, without unnecessary waste of life, and under the full impression that the agents of the Government, and not the great mass of the population, are in fault, Commodore Perry will be backed with the sympathies of all European nations. 'The enterprise is undertaken by the Government at Washington, and one of the best officers on the navy list of the United States has been appointed to the command.' The Times speaks of the force to be employed, and says it is amply sufficient for the purpose, and the officers entrusted with the command can have little difficulty in dictating their own terms, both at Nangasaki and Jeddo. The Times concludes its article by remarking that public opinion in England will run in favor of the expedition, but both humanity and policy recommend moderation in the midst of success. 'We can have little donbt that the United States expedition against Japan will prove the counterpart of our own late operations in China. May Commodore Perry and his forces meet with the like success, and use it to as good a purpose.'"

EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF NATURE.—Deacon Ezekial Hachley, of this town, informs us (and his word is entitled to implicit belief) that he has a *heifer*, now about nineteen months old, which has given milk since May last *without ever having had a calf*. When about thirteen months old, her *udder* was discovered to be so remarkably enlarged as to induce them to milk her, and on the first attempt about three pints was obtained. Since that time, and up to the present, she has been milked regularly, and has given on an average about three quarts per day. This may not be a new thing under the sun, but it is something not hitherto "dreampt of in our philosophy."

Batavia Spirit of the Times.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Onslow.

Pursuant to previous notice a respectable portion of the Democratic party of Onslow county assembled in the Court House in Jacksonville, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1852. On motion of Harvey Cox, Esq., John A. Avirett was called to the chair, and J. H. Foy appointed secretary. On taking the chair, the chairman explained, in a neat and appropriate manner, the object of the meeting: Whereupon, Col. L. W. Humphrey moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting; in accordance with which, the chair appointed the following persons—viz: David W. Simmons, Col. L. W. Humphrey, Jasper Etheridge, Harvey Cox, and Edward W. Sanders.

The committee having retired, William Hill, Esq., of Duplin, being present, and loudly called for, addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner.

The committee having returned after a short absence, reported through Col. L. W. Humphrey, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we, the Democrats assembled, do proclaim to the world, our attachment to the Democratic principles as laid down in our Baltimore Conventions; and whereas, we heartily concur with our Democratic party in this State, to hold a Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the 13th day of May next, for the purpose of organising the party, and of bringing forward a suitable person as the Democratic candidate for Governor; and whereas, it has been proposed by the Democrats of this Congressional District, to hold a Convention in the town of Wilmington, on the 23d day of April, to select a delegate to represent the said District in the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 1st day of June next; therefore

1st. *Resolved*, That the chairman appoint three delegates from each Captain's District, to represent the Democrats of Onslow in the said Raleigh Convention, and also three delegates from each district to represent us in the District Convention at Wilmington.

2d. *Resolved*, That we believe that the Democratic Republican principles can and will be sustained before the American people.

3d. *Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the said Conventions.

4th. *Resolved*, That we approve of the administration of his Excellency, David S. Reid, and recommend him to the Raleigh Convention for re-nomination.

5th. *Resolved*, That we do most heartily concur with our Democratic friends in the several counties in recommending to the Baltimore Convention, the names of the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Hon. Robert Strange, of North-Carolina, for Vice President.

The meeting was then addressed by Edward W. Sanders, Esq.

In compliance with the first resolution, the chairman announced the following gentlemen as delegates to attend the Raleigh Convention:

1st District, Upper Richlands—Col. L. W. Humphrey, Harvey Cox, and Stephen Wallace.

2d District, Lower Richlands—Durant H. Rhodes, Doct. Charles Duffy, and John A. Avirett, Jr.

3d District, Half Moon—Robert White, David E. Sandlin, and B. M. Barry.

4th District, North East—C. D. Foy, David W. Simmons, and Harris Waters.

5th District, White Oak—Wm. J. Gibson, Levi Melvin, and Stephen Henderson.

6th District, Swansboro'—Edward W. Sanders, R. S. McLean, and Christopher Stephens.

7th District, Lower South West—O. B. Sanders, M. L. F. Redd, and Henry Sandlin.

8th District, Upper South West—Benj. H. Bryant, James Langley, and Stephen Dixon.

9th District, Stump Sound—Joseph Ennett, Seth King, and John F. Spicer.

10th District, Wolf Pitt—Edward W. Fonville, Benj. Linguish, and John J. Hurst.

To the Wilmington Convention the following:—

1st District, Upper Richlands—Williams Humphrey, Abner Ervin, and Durant Cox.

2d District, Lower Richlands—Thomas Jarman, Edward White, and Jacob Rhodes.

3d District, Half Moon—Bryant Kellum, James Aman, and Oliver Pittman.

4th District, North East—John A. Coston, Eli W. Sanders, and Jasper Etheridge.

5th District, White Oak—Lemuel Henderson, Jas. Mills, and Thomas Henderson.

6th District, Swansboro'—C. B. Glover, Thos. B. Holland, and Henry Odham.

7th District, Lower South West—Enoch Foy, Solomon Gerganus, and Jesse Aman.

8th District, Upper South West—Lott Williams, F. S. Humphrey, and Archibald Aman.

9th District, Stump Sound—Hill King, Wm. Ennett, and George H. McMillan.

10th District, Wolf Pitt—John Pearson, Samuel C. Simpson, and George Ward.

On motion of Edward W. Sanders, Esq., the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates to both Conventions.

On motion of George H. McMillan, Esq., the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, and all other Democratic papers in the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretary, and the meeting then adjourned. JNO. A. AVIRETT, Ch'n.

J. H. FOY, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Democracy of Columbus county assembled in public meeting at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 5th instant:

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Richard Wooten to the chair, and requesting J. G. Powell to act as secretary.

The chairman, in a few brief remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz:—Forney George, Esq., A. F. Powell, Kelly Baldwin, D. F. Williamson, and C. T. Woodell.

The committee having retired for a short time, reported through their chairman, F. George, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the period is approaching when the people, in their sovereign capacity, under the constitution, select a President and Vice President for the United States; and also when the people of this State choose their Governor; and whereas it has been the constant aim of the great democratic party to so direct the Government as to administer and mete out even-handed justice to all sections, and to every interest, without wrong or oppression to any; and whereas we are now more thoroughly convinced than ever, that the prosperity and stability of our Union depend upon the application of the great principles of State Rights democracy, to the leading interests and government of our common country, it is highly incumbent upon us to look to the triumph and success of our standard bearers in the coming political contests; Therefore—

Resolved, 1st, That whereas, the City of Baltimore is the place designated, and the 1st of June the time appointed for holding the Democratic National Convention, for the purpose of selecting from among the many able statesmen spoken of, candidates for the offices of Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; therefore

Resolved, 2nd, That this meeting acquiesce in the proposition to hold a Convention for this Congressional District, in the town of Wilmington, on the 23rd of April next, to select a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and that the chairman appoint 15 delegates to represent this county.

Resolved, 3rdly, That we respectfully suggest the names of those able, long-tried, and statesman-like democrats, the Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Robert Strange, of our own State, as eminently suitable to become the democratic candidates for the offices of Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Resolved, 4thly, That we concur in the propriety of holding a democratic State Convention at the City of Raleigh, on the 13th of May next, and whilst we will cheerfully submit to the decision of that Convention, and will give to its nominee all our aid and support, yet as we have an abiding confidence in the ability and integrity of our present gallant and invincible incumbent, the Hon. David S. Reid, we unanimously recommend him as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, 5thly, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 15 delegates to represent the County of Columbus in said Convention.

Resolved, 6thly, That it be respectfully recommended to the Democrats of Columbus, to hold meetings in each Captain's district in the County for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention to be holden at Whiteville on Monday of the ensuing May Court, to nominate candidates for the next Legislature.

F. George, Esq., being then called upon, favored the meeting with an eloquent address in behalf of the Democratic party. He spoke, in glowing terms, of the greatness, glory and prosperity of our common country, and that it was through and by virtue of Democratic principles and Democratic measures, proposed and carried through by Democratic leaders, that our country has grown up and attained its present proud and commanding position.

In accordance with the second resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the District Convention at Wilmington, viz: F. George, Esq., Calvin Haynes, J. C. Pierce, C. P. Woodell, Col. M. Powell, N. L. Williamson, J. G. Powell, D. F. Williamson, W. J. Stanly, N. Sowles, W. K. Gore, J. H. Gore, J. P. Forneyduval, Jos. Beach and Kenneth Haynes. In accordance with the 5th resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair as delegates to the State Convention, viz: F. George, Esq., A. F. Toon, Lot B. Lennon, J. C. Powell, A. F. Powell, G. W. Godwin, J. B. Stanly, Carlton Sowles, Isaac Wright, W. Gore, John Gore, W. Ward, W. Best, Jabez McKay and John Creach.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion,

Resolved, 7thly. That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Carolinian, Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Standard.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

RICHARD WOOTEN, Chairman.

J. G. POWELL, Sec'y.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Gen. Scott and the Southern Whigs.

In order to stem the Southern current running so strongly against Gen. Scott, two Southern Whigs have recenily stepped forward to throw their flimsy bulwarks around him. Mr. Ward of Kentucky, in a speech in the House, is reported to have said:

That General Scott was actively instrumental in their (the Compromise measures) introduction, no man can gainsay, notwithstanding he is required to place himself upon the record. The requirement of pledges presupposes that a man's former course in life is not to be relied on. He believed that if General Scott had proclaimed from the housetops that he was favorable to these measures, it would have smacked of egotism, and would, in effect have been an announcement that he was a candidate for the Presidency, thus soliciting the popular vote. This was an attitude in which he trusted neither General Scott nor any other man would place himself. He needs no repetition of the deeds or acts which he has performed. Neither Harrison, in 1840, nor Taylor, in 1848, was required to "put himself upon the record." If it was then wrong to require pledges, would it not be wrong to demand them in 1852? General Scott's history speaks for him. It has been urged as an objection against him that he has been adopted by the North, and that therefore the South should not support him. If the North prefer General Scott, they have a right to do so; but this does not prove that he is affiliated with abolitionists.

Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, also, writes a long letter indicating the soundness of Gen. Scott.—He says

But it is due to myself to say that I have never said, and will not now say, that "I can't and won't go for Scott." On the contrary, I have always said I knew he was an earnest, ardent and zealous a friend of the Compromise measures as there was in the United States. *I know, of my own knowledge, that he was so, before their passage through Congress and afterwards.*"

The Republican of this city admits that Mr. S., may be correct in what he says but demands a declaration under Gen. Scott's own hand, as absolutely necessary to satisfy the South. The Republican brushes away Mr. Stanly's sophistry and comes to the rescue of the Petersburg Intelligencer as follows:

Mr. Stanly, however, appears to deem it important to know for himself the opinions of Gen. Scott from his own lips upon the Compromise. The mass of the Southern people have not the same opportunity of hearing from General Scott in person a declaration of his opinions, and it cannot therefore be deemed unreasonable if they expect him *to state those opinions in writing, the only means by which his sentiments can be placed beyond the reach of cavil.* If he is in favor of the Compromise, and if he feels at liberty so to declare himself in personal intercourse, of which there seems to be no doubt, *why should he not so declare himself in a way which will enable the whole people to hear the declaration for themselves?* What policy may dictate is one question; what the constitutional rights of the South demand is another.—We, for one, should regard as worse than a defeat, a victory which is gained by pandering to the prejudices and passions of the enemies of the Constitution and the Laws.

Parson Brownlow, at one time most reliable Whig authority in this region, and a well endorsed Whig orator and editor, still remains utterly impracticable, as the following passage shows:

"If George Washington were on earth and in history, and was brought forward and sustained by the men now backing Scott, we could not and would not support him. It requires the assurance of the devil, on the part of Scott and his clique, to expect that the South will follow their guidance. They have cut loose from the bonds of party in obedience to the interest of *section*; we, of the South, will break from the same bonds, now that party has come in collision with country. The South cannot go for section, nor party, but for the Union, for the Constitution, for the rights of the States."

"We cannot, we will not support Gen. Scott, no matter who may be on the ticket with him. We are for a man who is a statesman of an enlarged mind, who has made the laws and government of the country the study of his life."

Does not the Parson speak from the Book, when we recollect that, a few days ago, in defiance of all law and justice, abolition petitions in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law were presented in the U. S. Senate, by Wm. H. Seward, the Scott leader; and that, though they were laid upon the table by the vote of the South and of the Democracy of the North and West, every Whig from the Northern States, except Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, voted No? Can Southern Whigs go blindly for a mum candidate, ushered by such Northern supporters? Were they not made sick of such an "availability" expedient in 1848, in taking Gen. Taylor, who was "not put upon the record?"

The Compromise Resolutions.

When we published the classified lists of the several votes taken upon the Compromise Resolutions offered in the House of Representatives by Messrs. Jackson and Hillyer, we stated that we should soon publish a similar classified list of the members *absent and not voting* when the votes were taken. Having received and published several notes from members explanatory of their omission to vote, and declaring what their vote would have been if given, and supposing it probable that other similar explanations may be made public hereafter, we deem it proper not to give

From the Richmond Enquirer, of April 10th.

The Vote on the Compromise Resolutions.

The Union publishes an analysis, both political and sectional, of the vote given on Monday last, in the House of Representatives, on the Compromise resolutions. Mr. Jackson's resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative.—Northern Democrats, 35; Southern Democrats, 39; Southern Whigs, 20; Northern Whigs, 7—total, 101.

Negative.—Northern Democrats, 22; Southern Democrats, 11; Southern Whigs, 1; Northern Whigs, 30—total, 64.

Mr. Hillyer's resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative.—Northern Democrats, 35; Southern Democrats, 36; Southern Whigs, 22; Northern Whigs, 10—total, 98.

Negatives.—Northern Democrats, 20; Southern Democrats, 16; Southern Whigs, 1; Northern Whigs, 27—total, 64.

We have never made the compromise a test question; and, as we said on the original passage of the measures, we have no doubt that the Southern Democrats now, as then, voted from the honest motives of propriety. Many of them, doubtless, were opposed to the whole movement in the House, on the ground that, regarding the measure as a "finality," they did not wish to see the subject brought up again in the Halls of Congress. This we know to be the case with some of the Virginia Democrats voting in the negative, and we believe it to be applicable to all of them voting in that way. They all acquiesce in the settlement, and they did not, by any means, design to intimate that they were not opposed to further agitation.

The Whig press at the South, on the contrary, have made the Compromise a test, and they have pointed with exultation to the assumed fact that at the beginning of the session, the Whig Caucus endorsed the finality of the settlement, while the Democratic caucus rejected it. The record above shows how utterly unreliable the Northern whigs, the majority of the whig party, have proved themselves to be upon the issue the Southern whig presses themselves made. "Ion," a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, generally regarded as a whig, and careful in his statements, touches upon this point as follows:

"The northern whigs have, at last, in due form, and by a vote of 20 to 12, repudiated the Compromise. For the fugitive slave law, the essential part of the Compromise to the South, they gave originally but three votes. They now give twelve only to sustain it.

"All that the New Enland whigs could do was to give one solitary vote in favor of the measures for which Mr. Webster had so manfully and gloriously contended on the 7th of March, 1850, and every day since. This result, taken together with the votes of the New York, and some other Northern whig Senators, on Monday week, on the anti-fugitive slave law petitions, demonstrates that the Northern whig party is, for the most part, a sectional party, and it follows that they will, of course, repudiate Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore, or any National whig candidate. Another point, of which there was not much doubt before, is now settled, to wit: That the Southern whigs will not sustain any candidate, as the nominee, of this anti-slavery-free-soil faction. It is an adequate objection to Gen. Scott, as a candidate for the Presidency, that those who support him, and have brought him forward, are the opponents of all measures for suppressing the agitation of the slavery question.

"At the caucus of the whigs of the House, at the beginning of the session, it was claimed that they were, as a body, for the compromise. It was asserted that resolutions in its support, which had been rejected in the Democratic caucus, were adopted by the whig caucus. Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, denied, however, at the time, that the Northern Whigs generally had given their support to that resolution.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have proved their fidelity to the Constitution and to the rights of the South, by repealing the odious obstruction law, which prevented the use of the State jails for the custody of recaptured fugitive slaves. We have read with great pleasure the speech of Mr. Bonham, a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on this subject. It is an able and conclusive argument in favor of the repeal, and completely strips the sophistries from the argument by which Ex-Governor Johnston, the specially endorsed champion of Gen. Scott and a delegate to the Whig National Convention, attempted to justify his hostility to the repealing bill. It is a powerful constitutional vindication of the rights of the South, and should go far towards satisfying the citizens of the South as to the true position of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in reference to the slavery question. We have room only for the fine peroration of the speech:

> Sir, the time has come for Pennsylvania to assume a proper position on this vital sectional issue. It is time that this Abolition and *quasi* Abolition warfare should cease. Without concession on this subject at the commencement of the government, our glorious Constitution, which has given us position, power and a name among the nations of the earth, could never have been formed; and if this agitation ceases *not, this* Union, which has conferred so many blessings upon *all of us*, will be dissolved, and its brief life will occupy but a page in the world's history. Let us of Pennsylvania, therefore, be true to ourselves, and adopt such measures of legislation as will best comport with the true dignity and honor of a great Commonwealth—and if we cannot stop the mouths of the Abolitionists, let us show that we disregard them—and above all, let us keep the legislation of the State untainted by this abominable heresy—and if there has been such legislation, let it be wiped from the statute book. Let others do as they please, but as for this patriotic old Commonwealth, she will comply with all her compacts, and remain true to her constitutional engagements. And in the language of Jefferson in his inaugural address on assuming the executive duties of the National Government—"if there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

The Silver Coinage and Gold Ingot Bill has passed its third reading in the Senate, and is to go into effect on the 1st of June next. The bill provides that from that date the weight of the half dollar shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime, shall be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar. It also provides for casting gold and silver—deposited for that purpose—into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating its weight and fineness; but no peice of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces, shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases where the gold and silver deposited to be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the details, of one-half of one per cent. The bill further provides for the coinage of a gold piece of the value of three dollars, the device and shape is to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is a remedial measure.—The appreciation of our silver coin as a commodity has become greater than its value as coin within the country. Hence its gradual disappearance. To coin dollars or half-dollars without some alteration in their weight is only for the benefit of exporters, who can get a higher price abroad. Therefore, to make the coin lighter is to restore it to its proper relative value with gold, and this keeps it within the country.

A Great Invention.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9.—A new light has been introduced to the public to-day by E. M. Hall, patentee, supplanting camphene on account of its unexplosive character, and which can be furnished one hundred per cent cheaper than gas. It was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, who were unanimous in expressing their opinion of its superior merits. All who witnessed this self-generating light consider it a great discovery.

THE STATE'S DIVIDENDS.—Including the present Dividend, the State has received, on its investment in our Plank Road, $7,800. The interest paid by the State on the Bonds issued in payment for the Stock, is $6,288 75. From which, deduct premium received for the bonds, $1,136 12. Leaving a nett profit of $2,647 37.

This is, we think, the first instance in which the State has made money, *directly*, by a subscription to a work of Internal Improvement.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Patrick Cass yesterday recovered a verdict of $100 and costs against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, being the value of a trunk and contents placed in possession of the baggage-keeper, in June last, but not delivered. The ticket, a check received for it, had been lost, and the agent refused to deliver it when it was demanded, and it was subsequently lost. The Court held that in common law the Railroad Company is liable for the loss of the baggage entrusted to their care, and the giving a check to a passenger, designating the number of the baggage, was intended to furnish the passenger with additional security, and the loss of the check does not relieve the Company from liability, unless some other person presents the check, and in good faith and without notice the baggage is delivered to the party so offering the check. Nothing of the kind was shown here, and the plaintiff was entitled to judgment.—*N. Y. Mirror, 4th.*

The Press.

The Richmond Examiner, by way of reply to a dissatisfied correspondent, furnishes the following useful exposition of the relations between editors and their volunteer contributors:

"A gentleman writes to know why certain articles signed 'Fair Play,' sent by him to the office, have not appeared in the Examiner newspaper.—'There being nothing offensive' in his articles, he cannot conceive the cause of their non-appearance.

"With all due respect we have to inform him that they were not published, simply because the editors did not deem them interesting to the public, and preferred filling their columns with other matters. One or two pieces had been allowed to appear on both sides of the question involved in those articles—something about magistrates and sheriffs—and that was quite enough for our purposes.

"We have replied to our correspondent publicly, because we desire the opportunity to correct some great mistakes about newspapers, which he shares with many other people.

"One of them he thus expresses: 'I had supposed the press was free to all.' This is a common idea, but it is a mistake. The press is only free to its editors, and to those whom its editors believe to have good ground for addressing the public, and something to say which the public has an interest in hearing. We would recommend those who labor under this mistake to consider the following fact: that newspapers are made for the large class who want to read, and not for the small class which want to write.

"Our correspondent continued: 'A press sustained by the citizens ought to be free to them.' We do not think so. The sentence quoted does not express the true relation between the 'press and the citizens' who subscribe to it. We will just state that relation; it is the relation of buyer and seller—no more nor less. When a man subscribes to a newspaper, we simply conceive that he wants to read and possess it. He buys it as he buys meal, oats, shoes, candles, or a coat; and when he no longer wants it, he ceases to take it, though not until he has paid for it, unless he be a thief and a dishonorable scoundrel, as we are sorry to say we have discovered a good many individuals to be.

"This is the only relation between the newspaper and its subscribers. There is no good ground for any demand on the subscriber's part, save that the newspaper be a good newspaper, and in accordance with the samples which induced him to take it. The idea that when a man subscribes to a newspaper he lays its proprietors under some undefinable obligation, or that he has a right to publish his composition therein with the single proviso that they shall be inoffensive, is a popular fancy and most ridiculous mistake, which ought to be corrected. Not only has he no such right, but the editor who permits him to put uninteresting matter in his columns, infringe upon the rights of four or five thousand other people to gratify one individual. Very few editors act so absurdly. If a newspaper communication contains no new fact, no information interesting to the public, or is not the utterance of some public sentiment, or the narrative of private injury which ought to be made public, the editor generally throws it in the fire; and this is the fate of nine out of every ten articles written for the Examiner."

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—Philip Allen, democrat, is re-elected governor by *four hundred and twenty three* majority over Mr. Harris, the most popular whig in the state. Allen 9,025, Harris 8,602, scattering 8. Last year the vote was for Allen 6,936, Chapin 6,106, and 186 scattering. The present lieutenant-governor, Wm. B Lawrence, is defeated, there being two candidates against him. The vote was for Lawrence, dem., 7,925; Arnold, whig, 8,652, Fisher 848, scattering 17. Arnold is chosen by a plurality of 727, though the majority against him is 138. The whigs have elected 41 members of the assembly, the democrats 28, vacancies 3. The Journal counts the senate 16 whigs. 13 democrats, 3 vacancies. The democratic candidates for secretary of state, attorney general treasurer are chosen, so that the democratic state ticket prevails entire, with the exception of lieutenant governor. The Providence Post says—

"The democratic vote polled on Wednesday exceeds by 400 to 500 the largest ever given in this ciry, even when joined by a portion of the whigs. We can say to our friends at home and abroad—set Rhode Island down as a democratic state, and good for four votes for the candidate of the national demcratic convention for president."—*Boston Post.*

THE FATE OF A LEARNED MAN.—*A Hard Case.*—There is a man in Boston, an old man of sixty who graduated at the University of Dublin, Ireland; at the age of twenty-two was admitted as a surgeon in the British army, and in that capacity visited this country with the English; was present at the destruction of the public buildings at Washington City—has been present during his services as a surgeon, at 4,000 amputations, and fifteen severe battles—was shot twice; performed surgical operations on three wounded generals, seven colonels, twenty captains, and over eleven thousand officers of smaller grades. He has dined with two kings, one empress, one emperor, the Sultan, a pope, innummerable great Generals, &c. He has held the largest diamond in his hand known in the world, except one. He has had the British crown in his hand. Has been married three times; father to eleven children, all of whom he survived. Broken down by disease, he could no longer practice his profession—too poor to live without employment—too proud to become a pauper, he sailed in an emigrant ship to this country three years ago, and this man of remarkable adventures, classic education, master of four languages, 60 years of age, poor, old and decaying, is now peddling oranges and apples in the streets of Boston! "We know what we *are*—verily we know not what we *may* be."—*Boston Bee.*

THE DEARTH IN GERMANY.—The German Journals contain accounts from nearly every part of Germany, exhibiting the general distress arising from the dearness of provisions. In Lithuania, bands of from 30 to 40 individuals overran the country, and carry off by force whatever cereals they can find on the farms. At the barrier post of Merol, the Custom-House was attacked, but unsuccessfully. A detachment of dragoons had been sent from Tilsit. Thirty persons have been arrested, and conducted to Kenigsberg. In Upper Silesia, and more particularly in the circle of Rybniker, the famine is producing the worst consequences. Sickness and death have so increased that the clergy are unequal to the duties of visitation and burial imposed upon them. It is feared that the hunger fever of 1847 and 1848, will be renewed. The population of the Thuringian Forest are emigrating in despair; and in the Oberland of Weimar a whole parish, with priest and school-master, has left the country. The same thing has been repeated in the dutchey of Gotha. The government has bought the village and is taking down the houses. In the Odenwal, in Hesse, the pressure is so great that the government has sent troops thither fearing an insurrection. On Saturday, three large Prussian vessels, towed by a steamer of the same flag, arrived at Antwerp to load with corn. Not long ago Prussia was the granary from which the low countries, France and England, drew supplies; and to-day France is exporting corn to Prussia by sea and land. The Emperor of Russia has ordered the free admission into his dominions of low priced flour and meal.

POPULATION OF MONTREAL.—The Census of Montreal has just been published; the total number of inhabitants is 57,715, divided into the following classes; Canadians of French origin, 26,020; Canadians of other origin, 12,494; Irish, 11,738; Scotch, 3,150; English, 2,858; Natives of the United States, 919; French, 133; natives of other countries, 405. Of the whole population, 41,463 are Roman Catholics.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.—It has been computed that the Northwest Territory belonging to the United States, and now without white inhabitants, if as densely populated as Belgium, would support over one hundred and ninety-seven millions of souls! Here is food for thought. No one here has any adequate conception of the immense tract of country above us yet to be inhabited. From the rich quality of its soil, good water, and the most invigorating climate, it must some day be filled with people possessing the highest grade of civilization.—*Galena Advertiser.*

GREECE.—Dr. King, the United States Consular Agent, and missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Athens, has been condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, and then to be banished from the country, as an asserter of strange doctrines opposed to the Greek Church. The charge against him is stated to have been that of having blasphemed the Holy Virgin. A letter received by the Journal of Commerce condemns the sentence as an act of "manifest injustice towards one of our citizens and our Consul, and as demanding on the part of our Government the most prompt and energetic action," and says that Dr. King is more popular since than before his trial.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—It is a matter of record, that about one hundred years ago, an Indian was conducted by a pious deacon to witness the service of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. When these services were ended, the citizens, on their way homeward, in order to impress upon his tawny friend the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered into a detail of the money appropriated by the congregation, of which he was a member, for the support of public worship, the erection of the house, the salary of the minister, &c. To all this the son of the forest, who had observed the drowsy disposition which pervaded the assembly, replied. "Umph! Indian sleep just as sound under a tree, and not pay anything."

☞Dr. WILLIS M. SHERWOOD, DENTIST, will spend the week of Superior Court in Sampson county at Clinton, and may be found at the office of Dr. BIZZELL. Thankful for past favors from the citizens of Sampson, he will still attend to all calls in his line of business.

April 16, 1852 32

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing August election.

April 9th, 1852 30-te

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing elgetion in August next.

March 29, 1852 173-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 13, 1852 160—28-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—28-tf

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ARTHUR MORGAN, formerly of Washington, Beaufort county, to Miss LOUISA LA MOTTE, late of Newbern.

North State Whig please copy.

At New Orleans, on Wednesday evening, March 24th, by the Rev. Mr. GOODRICH, of St. Paul's Church, Mr. JAMES L. CASSIDEY, of this place, to Mrs. CAROLINE E. LOTT, of New Orleans.

In Bladen county, on the 1st inst., by CALVIN J. DICKSON, Esq., Mr. JOHN P. BARNHILL, to Miss ZILPHA HORRELL.

DIED,

At Paducah, Kentucky, on the 5th instant., Mrs. CAROLINE L. WATTS, aged 22 years, daughter of the late ROBERT H. COWAN, Esq.

In this county, on the 3d inst., DAVID SAMUEL MURRAY, aged about 18 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 10—Brig Buena Vista, Wines, from Savannah, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

12—Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, from White Hall, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayettteville, to T. C. Worth.

13—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 37 passengers.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

April 14.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

April 14—Steamer Evergeen, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Brig Forrester, Perkins, from Wiscassett, to W. M. Harriss, with hay and bricks.

15—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

Schr. Tippecanoe, Coombs, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with mdse.

CLEARED.

April 12—Brig Chastena, Leland, for Boston, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with 1000 bbls. rosin, 192 do. tar, 100 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores.

13—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 44 passengers.

Schr. Purse, Pigott, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

April 14.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 46 passengers.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 17 bales sheeting, 160 bbls. spirits turpentine, 300 do. rosin, 1,112 do. raw turpentine.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by E. J Lutterloh; with boats Ready Money and Odd Fellow in tow.

April 14—Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

15—U. S. Mail Steamer, Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Schr. Sally Ann, Snow, for Hyde county, by J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Middleton, O'Neal, for Hyde county, by J. R. Blossom.

WHISKEY.—100 bbls., various grades, in store, and for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

April 13 187-6t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscribers, Agents for manufacturers, will fill orders for Agriculturral Implements, at short notice and on favorable terms.

April 13.—[187-3m] FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. FREEMAN, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, GEO. HOUSTON, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments from and to either place. All goods entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, N. C., April 10, 1852 185-tf—32-tf

CORN.—1400 bushels, on board sloop "Pine," from Beaufort county, hourly expected and for sale by

April 15—3t FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

FIRE ENGINE.—A good machine, with 120 feet hose and 10 buckets, all in good order, for sale low.

April 15—3t FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A few cases stout Boots and Shoes, suitable for plantation use, for sale by

April 15—6t FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of O. & G. HOLMES is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by the subscriber.—Persons having claims against O. & G. Holmes, will please present them for payment; and those indebted will confer a favor by paying up as early as possible.

April 15, 1852. OWEN HOLMES.

NOTICE.

I WILL continue the DRY GOODS AND GROCERY business at the old stand of O. & G. Holmes My stock is complete, and the patrons are respectfully invited to call and examine prices. OWEN HOLMES.

April 15, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. *Era*, from Baltimore. 50 bags Rio Coffee; 10 Hhds assorted Sugars. For sale cheap. OWEN HOLMES.

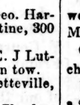
TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of New Hanover County, that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the tax list for the year 1851, and hold themsame ready for their inspection. I also request all persons, if they know of any lands, polls, or other taxable property, not given in, to give me information thereof. They are also further notified to call and pay their taxes. My term of office expires on the second Monday in September next; therefore, to enable me to settle up my accounts, I must collect the taxes that are due by that time. I hope that you will all pay up your taxes, and save me the unpleasant duty of having to sell property for the taxes.

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C., April 14th, 1852 189-2t—32-2t

$70 REWARD.



TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will deliver at the Jail of this (Bladen) county, a negro known generally as TOM PRIDGEON, the property of Mrs. Hannah Pridgeon, from whom I hired him in February last.

I will also give fifty dollars reward for evidence sufficient to convict any person of having harbored, assisted, "aided and comforted" Tom while lurking.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON.

Elizabethtown, April 16, 1852 (Herald copy tf.) 32-tf

FLOUR.—150 bbls. assorted brands; 75 half bbls. For sale cheap. OWEN HOLMES.

DOMESTICS.—25 bales Sheeting and Shirting; 5 bales Cotton Oznaburgs. Just received and for sale cheap.

a15 OWEN HOLMES.

EASTERN HAY—Expected per Schrs. Mary and Tippecanoe, from Boston. ELLIS, RUSSELL & CO.

FLOUR.—20 Bbls. Canal Flour. For sale by

a15 HOWARD & PEDEN.

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, per doz	10 00	a	13 00	MULLETS,	
BACON, per pound.				Per barrel,	0 00 a 5 00
Hams,	12	a	12½	NAILS, per lb.	
Middlings,	11	a	11½	Cut	3½ a 3¾
Shoulders,	10½	a	11½	Wrought	8 a 10
Hog round,	11	a	11½	NAVAL STORES,	
Western,	0	a	10	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
BEANS, per bush.				Yellow Dip,	2 50 a 2 60
White,	nom	a	0 00	Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 3 50
BEESWAX,				Hard,	1 50 a 1 60
Per pound,	00	a	23	Tar,	1 65 a 1 70
BUTTER,				Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	00	a	00	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 1 25
BEEF, per bbl.				Do. No. 2,	0 95 a 1 05
N. Mess,	11 00	a	12 50	Do. No. 3,	0 85 a 0 90
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00	Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	34 a 35
BEEF CATTLE,				Varnish, per gal.	20 a 22
Per 100 lbs.,	5 50	a	7 00	OIL, per gallon.	
COTTON,				Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Per lb	nom	0 a	7½	Linseed, N C	75 a 1 00
CORN,				Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per bushel,	62½	a	65	PEAS, per bushel.	
Meal, bush.,	00	a	80	Ground,	75 a 0 90
COFFEE, per lb.				Black Eye,	00 a 00
Rio,	10½	a	11	Cow,	00 a 0 80
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½	PORK, per barrel.	
Laguyra,	10	a	11	Mess,	19 50 a 20 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Prime,	16 50 a 17 00
Java,	14	a	15	POTATOES.	
CANDLES, per lb.				Irish, bbl.	0 00 a 0 00
Tallow,	12½	a	14	Sweet, bush.,	60 a 75
Sperm,	45	a	50	POULTRY.	
Adamantine,	25	a	30	Chickens, live,	30 a 37½
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	00	Do. dead,	00 a 00
EMPTY BBLS., each.				Turkeys, live,	1 00 a 1 50
Spts. Turp.		a	1 50	Do. dead	lb 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound,	00	a	40	Clean, nom.	3 25 a 3 50
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Northern	6 50	a	8 00	SALT, per bushel.	
Baltimore,	5 00	a	0 00	Alum	00 a 00
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	0 00	Liv'l sack,	0 00 a 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
North River,	00	a	0 00	SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern, rec.	0 87½	a	1 12½	Common,	2 50 a 0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,				Contract,	4 50 a 5 50
Per lb	3	a		STEEL, per lb.	
IRON, per lb.				German	12½ a
English, ass'd.		a	2½	Best Cast	18 a 20
Amer., best ref.		a	3½	Blister	6 a
Swede		a	5	STAVES, per M.	
American sheer		a	5	W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00 a 18 00
Best Swede		a	6	Ash Head'g,	9 00 a 10 00
LARD, per lb.				R. O. hhd., dressed,	10 00 a 12 00
No. Carolina,	11	a	11½	Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Western,	0	a	10	SUGAR, per pound.	
LIME, per barrel.				New Orleans,	6 a 7½
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00	Porto Rico,	5½ a 7½
LUMBER, River, per M.				St. Croix,	0 a 0
Floor. B'ds,	11 00	a	12 50	Loaf,	9½ a 10½
Wide do.	0 00	a	7 00	TIMBER, per M.	
Scantling,		a	5 00	Shipping,	00 00 a 00 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.				Mill, prime	9 00 a 10 00
N. E. Rum,	32	a	34	Do ord'y,	5 25 a 6 50
Gin,	32	a	34	Do. inf'r,	4 00 a 0 00
Whiskey, rec.	25	a	30	TALLOW,	
Apple Brandy,	00	a	40	Per pound,	7 a 8
Peach do.	none	a	00	WINES, per gallon.	
MOLASSES, per gall.				Madeira,	70 a 5 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Port,	1 25 a 4 00
New Orleans.	00	a	00	Malaga,	40 a 60
MILL SAWS.					
Heavy cast steel, 6 ft., best qual'y		a	5 00		

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1852.

REMARKS.—The water courses are yet low, and the receipts of produce from above tide-way has been remarkably light during the past week.

BACON—The market is better supplied, and prices remain firm. See table.

BEEF CATTLE.—We have no change to note in the price of Beef Cattle.

COTTON.—We hear of nothing doing in this article.

CORN—Sales of some 2000 bushels, in first part of this week, at 62 cents, cash. The stock in store is about fair.—Meal sells at quotations, as it arrives.

COFFEE—Sales from store at quotations, in lots to suit purchasers. See table.

FLOUR—Sales of 100 bbls., received from Boston, at $4 75 a $5 25 per bbl. The stock in market is more abundant than at last report. For prices, in lots to suit, see table.

HAY.—Small sales Eastern hay at $1 12½ per 100 lbs., 50 do. do. at 92½, 97 do. at auction, at 87½ to 90 cts, and 250 bales at 87½ cents per 100 lbs.

LIME.—None received this week.

LUMBER.—Further sales of flooring boards at $12 a $12½ per M. Wide boards $7, and scantling at $5 per M.

LIQUORS —Our quotations for liquors must be considered as nominal. The sales being generally in a small way to suit dealers. See table.

MOLASSES—None received this week, and none in first hands.

FISH—Generally scarce. Mullets are worth $5. Mackeral No. 1 $12 for whole, and $6 50 for half bbls, No. 3 $6 per bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has come in very sparingly during the week. The favorable news from Europe and the scarcity of the article in the New York market—together with the advances that have lately taken place, both in Europe and in the Northern markets, and the small receipts here, have caused the price to advance fully 15 cents per barrel in this market during the last 4 or 5 days. The sales have been as follows, as near as we can come at them:

		soft.	hard.
Friday	140 bbls., at	$2 40	$1 40
Saturday	923 " "	2 50 a 2 55	1 50 a 1 55
Monday	—	—	—
Tuesday	53 " "	2 50	1 50
"	25 "	new virgin dip at $3 50	
Wednesday	23 " "	2 50	1 50
"	384 " "	2 60	1 60

There have been no sales this morning, and but very little on the market. The market closed yesterday evening at highest figures, with considerable firmness. Spirits Turpentine has been fluctuating considerably, though mostly with an upward tendency. On Friday morning and Thursday evening 230 bbls. changed hands at 33 cents. On Friday evening, 50 bbls. at 34c.; on Monday evening there were small sales made on secret terms, understood to be over 35 cents, as that price was freely offered and refused on Tuesday;—50 bbls. were, however, taken on the latter day, but we have been unable to get at the price. *Rosin.*—Sales of about 1,450 barrels during the week; ordinary No. 2 at 85 cents, and No. 3 at 90 cents per bbl. for large sized bbls. *Tar.*—Receipts very light, and price advanced. Sales of 90 bbls. at $1 65—and 290 do. at $1 70 per bbl.

LARD.—Stock in retailers' hands fair. Small sales to the trade at 11 a 11½ cents per lb

PEAS—We hear of no whole sale transactions. Stock of Cow Peas in store not very heavy, and retailing at 90c. per bushel.

PORK—The stock is light, and quotations high, with sales in lots to suit consumers.

POULTRY—This market has been but scantly supplied lately, and prices have been extremely high for some time.

RICE—Quotations are nominal, and sales generally confined to dealers for home consumption.

SALT—No arrivals this week.

SHINGLES—Further sales of Common Cypress Shingles during the week at $2 50 per M.

TIMBER—The receipts of Timber continue light, and the sales foot up but a very small number of rafts. We refer to our table for prices.

FREIGHT—The rates for coastwise freight, continue at about the same they were quoted this day week. See table.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Cotton was very active today, Tuesday, and eleven thousand bales were disposed of at steady prices. Bacon, sides were in brisk demand at 9¾ cents. Rio Coffee commanded from 9¼ to 9¾ cents. Whiskey has declined to 16½ cents. Prime Rice was worth $3 62½. Freights were firm to Liverpool at ¾d.

NEWBERN, April 12.—Turpentine—This article has come in slowly the past week. There is an advance however in price, and dip would to-day command $2 75 to $2 80, and scrape $1 75 to $1 80. Tar—$1 25 to $1 30. Corn 57 cts. Meal 70 cts. Clay Peas 55 cts. Bacon Hams 10½ cts. Lard 10½ cts.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Flour—No sales reported.—Red Wheat 90 a 93 cts.; white do. 95 a 100c. Corn—Yellow 58½; White do., 57 cts.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Cotton—There was a good demand for this article yesterday, the transactions at the close of business having reached fully 2,100 bales. We quote prices ranging at from 6 to 8½c, according to quality.

Grain—Corn is of dull sale, owing to the receipts having of late exceeded the demand. We quote the current rates of Virginia and North Carolina, from 66 a 67, extra prime white quality upwards. Sales of Western in bags, are made to arrive at 72 a 73 cts. per bushel of 56 lb., and after arrival, in lots to suit the demand at 73 a 75 bags included.—Oats—about 1,500 bushels Va., sold on arrival at 43 cents. There have been no receipts of Peas, they continue very scarce.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 13.—Bacon, 10½ a 11½c.; Cotton 6¾ a 7½; do. Yarns, 15 cts.; bro. Sheetings 6 a 6½; Osnaburgs 9½ a 10 cts.; Feathers, 32 a 35 cts.; Flour 4 25 a $4 75; Corn, 80 a 90 cts.; Wheat, 85 a 90 cts.; Oats 50 a 60 cts.; Peas, 85; Rye 90 cts. per bushel; Hides, dry 8 a 9½, do. green 4c. per lb.; Molasses, Cuba 24 a 26 cts. per gallon; Salt, sack, $1 50 a $1 60; allum, bushel, 40 cents.

BACON.—The market is fully up to qnotations.

COTTON.—The arrival of the Africa shows a further decline of ¼ to ½. This has had very little effect on our market, from the fact that our manufacturers are in the market to get their summer supply.

FLOUR.—The receipts are large, but sales are fully equal. We report no change.

CORN.—No change, except the quantity on the market is becoming light.—*Observer.*

BOSTON, April 10.—Naval Stores—The market is quite unsettled for spirits turpentine. Sales at 45c. per gallon, cash, but at the close the stock has become so much reduced that a material advance on this rate has been realized for small lots. In rosin and pitch no transactions of any importance to notice. The Stock of tar is quite reduced.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Flour—Sales of 7,500 bbls. Southern at $4 25 a $4 31. White Wheat $1 04; mixed Corn 65 a 66c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The Flour market continues very quiet, and only a few hundred bbls good brands have been disposed of at $4 per barrel, at which it is freely offered. Wheat—Red 90 and White at 95 cts per bushel. The market is bare of Corn; sales of Yellow were made last evening at 63 a 63½ cts afloat. Oats are in good demand at 39 a 42 cts per bushel. In Groceries there is no material change.—Bacon is in active demand and considerable sales of sides have been made at 10½ and Shoulders at 8½ cts. per lb. which is an advance. Whiskey in bbls. is held higher. Sales in hhds. at 21 cts.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS issued under the recent Act of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Whig Meeting.

The proceedings of the Whig meeting on Wednesday night last, appears in both the *Herald* and *Commercial* of Saturday. It appears that this meeting took the responsibility of rescinding the resolution adopted at a previous meeting relative to an open Convention. The following are the resolutions adopted on Wednesday night:

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Whigs of New Hanover County, on the evening of March 8th, the following resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That in regard to the amendment of the Constitution, the only Democratic Republican mode is by an open Convention, in which the voice of the whole people may be expressed:" was adopted; and also whereas, the said resolution so adopted proves to be unacceptable to a large majority of the Whigs of the County, therefore it is by this meeting

Resolved, That the said resolution be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved 2d, that the proceedings of said meeting of March 8th, with the exception of the resolution first above recited, be and the same are by this meeting fully approved of.

Resolved 3d, that this meeting request all and each of the delegates to the State and District Conventions, appointed by the Chairman of the meeting of March 8th, to serve under said appointment.

Resolved further, That we do not regard an open Convention as the *only* Republican mode of amending the Constitution: that there is another mode pointed out by that instrument, which, if it is amended, we prefer, and mean to sustain at all hazards.

We are entirely at a loss to understand by what authority the 2nd meeting rescinded the Resolution of a prior meeting. But this is a matter with which, we suppose, we have nothing to do, and that we ought to let the Whigs manage their own domestic concerns after their own fashion. We will merely state that one of the speakers on Wednesday night gave pretty strong evidences of his intention to support Gov. Reid, if things don't work to suit him. If we are correctly informed, his remarks on this subject were after the following style: "He desired to see Governor Reid beaten as much as any member of his party, but he would sooner vote for a Democrat than support a man of his own party who would not oppose an open Convention." We do not pretend to quote the precise words of the speaker, but we have given the substance of his remarks on this point as we are assured they were understood at the time.—We are pleased to see a respectable portion of the Whig party thus expressing their independence, and we hope to find them, next August, laboring with us to accomplish the necessary reform in our Constitution.

North Carolina Railroad.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. Carolina Railroad, at Lexington, on the 1st instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the honest purpose of this Board to have the Eastern terminus of the North Carolina Railroad in conformity to the requisitions of the Charter.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be required to take the best legal advice, and, in case he shall be advised that the present location is not in compliance with that part of the charter which directs the Road "to extend from the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, where the same passes over Neuse River, in the County of Wayne, *via.*, &c., to Charlotte," that he cause the Road to be extended to the precise point designated in said Charter.

Resolved, further, That the construction of the track to Waynesboro' be suspended until this question is satisfactorily settled, and until the further order of this Board.

Three days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 7th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. Business affairs in Liverpool were quiet. There is but little news of interest. Humes' bill for the extension of the elective franchise has been defeated in the House of Commons by 165 majority. There has been a farther decline in Cotton. See markets under commercial head.

Advices have been received at Lloyd's, that the Abecra steamer was on her way from Vera Cruz, with £5,000,000 (?) in gold, from California.

The London Times of the 26th, has a long article on the expedition to Japan, which it takes for granted is intended to break up the exclusion of that Empire, and says if it is carried on in this spirit of humanity, and under the impression that the government, and not the people, are at fault. Com. Perry will be backed with the sympathies of all European nations. It compares this expedition to the English operations in China, and wishes it the same success.

Large quantities of wheat and flour have been shipped from London and Hull to Prussia at a nominal duty, in consequence of the great scarcity in that country. Large contracts are said to have been entered into by a leading corn factor.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur, of the 24th, publishes a decree regulating the course of procedure in the Assembly from which it appears that the President has complete control of the action of every member.

The opposition candidate, M. Hemon, has been returned from Lyons.

The merchants and ship owners at Havre were in great alarm in consequence of a report that it was intended to make modifications upon the duties on sugar. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on the subject, and the merchants and ship owners had been convoked to draw up a petition to the President against the proposed alteration.

The Cuban Trials in New York.

We have already given the result of these trials. The following, however, which is a portion of Judge Judson's charge to the Jury before retiring to make up their verdict, may not prove uninteresting to our readers:

"The jury must consider whether the parties on trial combined to institute a military expedition in the city and county of New York, to be carried on against a territory with which the United States were at peace. If they should find that to be the fact, then the conversations proven to have taken place between the parties in relation to the expedition must be taken as evidence, remembering that there could be no conviction unless the expedition was set on foot, or means provided therefor, within the southern district of New York.

Concerning the assertion of the counsel for the defendant that the jury were judges of the law as well as of the facts, the court said that they were only judges of the facts, and that it was the sole right of the court to determine questions of law.

If the jury should find the accused guilty, it did not follow that they were to be confined in the State prison for three years. The court did not so understand the law, and in the event of a conviction he would send the prisoners to King's county jail.

He trusted that the jury would not be influenced by the consideration, that persons charged with similar offences were acquitted at New Orleans. The jury would remember that they were sitting in New York, and not in Mississippi or Louisiana."

☞ The Hon. Edward Stanly is out in a letter in the Republic of the 8th inst., in favor of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency; but he would support Scott—at least he says: "I have never said, and will not now say, that I can't and wont go for Scott." He thinks North Carolina will go for either, or any one, provided he is *known* to be in favor of the compromise measures of the last Congress.

☞ The Whig members of the New York Legislature, have adopted a resolution in favor of General Scott for the Presidency. There was only one opposed to him.

The Public Printing.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The joint committee of the two Houses on printing have decided that the contractor has failed to fulfil his contract as authorised, and have therefore given the Senate printing to the Republic and the House printing to the Union newspaper.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 7th.—The bill repealing the law of 1847, denying the use of the jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, passed the House finally to-day.

The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference and the Maine Liquor Law.

PHILADELPAIA, April 1.—In the Philadelphia annual Conference yesterday evening, the Rev. Mr. Williams from the committee on the subject of temperance, made an elaborate report, treating at length of the importance of temperance to man's present as well as future happiness and prosperity, the ill effects of the vice of intemperance, and the various means, legal as well as moral, adopted for its abatement, but in defiance of all of which the deadly traffic has still gone on, bringing down thousands to the grave of the drunkard, beyond which there is no hope for the soul. But never in the whole history of temperance—continues the report—has there been manifested such a wave of popular feeling, as is now rolling over the country like the mighty uprising of the ocean. Formerly, prominent temperance men were left to manage the cause of temperance, but now the people have taken hold of it in masses, and seem to have caught the true light. It is now believed that the day has dawned, that in its rising spreading effulgence will prove the downfall of the traffic in all intoxicating drinks as beverage; and public opinion, indeed, is fast setting to the point of entire prohibition, as the only means to obtain the great object of temperance. The committee therefore report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the use of intoxicating drinks can never be regulated so as to prevent excess and consequent drunkenness, and therefore the necessity for total abstinence.

Resolved, That we cannot expect that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors will ever prevail while the traffic in them is part of our civil policy.

Resolved, That this conference believe that nothing short of an entire prohibitory law can ever accomplish the true end contemplated by temperance, and that we pledge ourselves to use every proper means to induce the people under our charge to unite with us in obtaining a law similar in principle to that of the State of Maine.

The report and resolutions having been read, the question was directed to be taken upon them separately, when the first and second resolutions were agreed to without debate.

The third resolution having been read, the Rev. Mr. McCoombs expressed his doubts as to the expediency of the conference adopting such a declaration, as it would most unquestionably tend to identify them with one or the other political parties, and thus prescribe their means of usefulness. They ought [he contended] to confine themselves to moral suasion, and, as ministers, to seek by moral force to promote the cause of temperance throughout the land; for by this intermedling, as it seemed to him, in political affairs, they must as a natural consequence, prevent the exercise of that influence by themselves for good which they otherwise might use.

Rev. E. T. Way strongly advocated the resolution, and declared his belief in the solemn duty resting upon every minister of the gospel, boldly to declare his sentiments in advocacy of the law proposed, for without such a law the most ardent and zealous ministrations of the gospel were vain.

Rev. Mr. Sumption also strongly advocated the resolution, declaring it right, and believing it to be a duty to shrink from no declaration or avowal of right upon a great question like this.

Rev. Dr. Hodgson, though favoring the principles of the Maine law, and ardently and enthusiastically hoping in God to see it enacted in our State, debated the propriety of the resolution. There was a principle involved that should not be lost sight of. It was the question, whether the conference ought, by adopting this resolution, to compact itself for a particular movement, which might be believed to be of a political character. They might as well commit themselves to any other political movement of the day, and could not but impair their influence as ministers by such actions.

Several other gentlemen advocated the resolution with great earnestness. Dr. Hodgson and others replying in opposition, and finally the conference adjourned without a vote, with the view to bring it before the body when it shall be more fully attended.

Democratic Triumph in Connecticut.

The re-election of the gallant Seymour as Governor, and the election of a Legislature with about 20 Democratic majority on joint ballot, is among the most important and gratifying events of the day. The Democracy had to contend not only with the Whigs and Abolitionists, but with the humbug of the Maine Liquor Law, headed by Wooly-Horse Barnum. The Whigs made as their chief issue this law, which is unprecedented, tyrannical, inquisitorial, subversive of the proper freedom of the citizen, pernicious in the extreme and ruinous to the real cause of temperance. Any attempt to *force* men to be moral, must be a failure. The cause of temperance, like religion, must be propagated by moral precept and suasion—and such violent and fanatical efforts to *force* such a prohibitory law, as that of Maine, must react with a terrible effect. It leads, moreover, to smuggling and rascality, as the following anecdote shows:

For some weeks past liquor has been successfully smuggled into Maine by means of large orders for Day & Martin's blacking, the bottles being carefully labelled and sealed, the only difference between them and the real "Simon Pure" being that the *blacking* had a bright color and a strange alcoholic odor. The express man, who carries the blacking, says he doesn't see much difference in the polish of the boots in the interdicted State, for all the blacking he has lately carried into it.

The Hartford Times gives the following smashing hit at the Maine Liquor Law crusaders, led on by Horace Greely and his crew:

"I had rather have the words Hard Cider to get Whig votes, than Washington's Farewell Address," said a distinguished federal orator in 1840; and all Whiggery responded amen, and went vigorously to work shouting and drinking hard cider, and furnishing it, mixed with rum and brandy, to all whom they could induce to drink! And yet, many of these same Whigs, who then went in for rum and hard cider as the embodiment of Whig principles and the essential elements of Whig success, are now the loud-mouthed advocates of the Maine Liquor Law! considering that beautiful measure to be a fine hobby horse on which they may ride into power."

Richmond Enquirer.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS—GREAT RIOT—St. Louis, April 6.—Kennet, whig, is elected Mayor. The whole whig ticket, with few exceptions, is chosen.

A great riot occurred in the first ward, after the polls were closed—guns were fired upon the crowd from a German coffee house, killing six persons and wounding several others. The crowd attacked the house, burnt it to the ground, and then destroyed several other German houses.

The mob then made preparations to attack at night the printing offices of German newspapers, but the military was called out, and order was restored.

Cincinnati Election.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—At the municipal election yesterday the whole Democratic ticket was elected. The councils are Democratic by 5 to 7 majority.—The last council was whig.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 8. The annual election for Governor, members of the Legislature and State officers took place yesterday. Gov Allen, the democratic candidate for Governor, is elected over Harris, whig, by about 300 majority; but the whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is elected, over Lawrence, democrat, the present incumbent, by a large majority. The whigs have two majority in the Senate, and eight in the House, giving them 10 majority on joint ballot, which secures to them the United States Senator in place of Mr. Clarke, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1853. There was no choice for two Senators and four representatives.

CONNECTICUT.—The election of Seymour for Governor is confirmed. His majority is about 600. The Democrats have also elected 14 senators and the Whigs 7. In the House the Democrats have 35 majority, and 42 on joint ballot. This secures a Democratic U. S. Senator to fill the present vacancy.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Borland's resolution calling for information relative to the Japan expedition, was taken up and discussed.

HOUSE.—The navy discipline bill was discussed and laid aside. The homestead bill was then taken up.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., April 1.—The Wild Geese, like some of our Southern merchants, are wending their way northward. On Friday night last, a flock of the former, numbering over a hundred, settled in the South Fork at the mouth of Clark's Creek, rested all night, and resumed their flight next morning by sunrise.

An individual who counted the geese says there were a hundred and five; and that he noticed that they were the same he saw going southward about six months ago! We should call him a pretty *close observer* of *passing* events.

Kossuth's New Orleans Speech.

Kossuth, the so called "mob hero," delivered his first speech in New Orleans to an immense concourse of people, who listened, amidst a storm of wind and rain, with profound attention. A portion of his speech was given to a vindication of himself from the charge of having assailed Mr. Clay. This slander, which had been put forth by the telegraph, and which had been made the text of innumerable bitter tirades against Kossuth, was answered to the fullest satisfaction of the vast assemblage.

After the conclusion of this branch of the subject, he took up a consideration of the prejudices existing in the south against him and his cause. From this we make the following extract:—

"I have one thing here to complain of. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that when I was about to leave England for the United States one gentleman prognosticated to me that I would be opposed by the southern States. My answer was: 'No, that is impossible. The southern States are warmly attached to the principle of their State rights—to the principle that every nation has the right to dispose of its own domestic concerns. It is this principle which I plead, and plead not only for my country but plead it for the common law of all nations; because the principle is in jeopardy—the absolutistical powers of Europe having made a powerful alliance with the openly avowed purpose to crush that principle of State rights everywhere, and to establish by force and violence, in its stead, the arbitrary principle that every centralized government and every foreign power has the right to interfere against the State rights of whatever people.'

"It is this principle of interference against which I plead, and which I will combat all my life. I stand upon the very ground which is the pre-eminent platform of the southern States. If I lose my cause I will have lost their cause. It is, therefore, I said in England already: "No, the so uthern States cannot oppose my principles; their own interest is connected with them. The eastern and northern States may support me; but the southern States must support me if they are not willing to abandon the ground upon which they stand.'

"And yet, 'curious,' though I have warm political friends in the South, still it is indeed true, I met also more opposition in the south than I have ought [he contended] to confine themselves to moral suasion, and, as ministers, to seek by moral force to promote the cause of temperance throughout the land; for by this intermedling, as it seemed to him, in political affairs, they must as a natural consequence, prevent the exercise of that influence by themselves for good which they otherwise might use. meet in other parts of the United States. How is this to be explained? I will tell you, gentlemen, with your kind permission, and here is my second complaint:

"My enemies, unable to meet my arguments, resort again to falsification of facts and misrepresentation of principles. They represent me to you as a man advocating just that principle to which I am mortally opposed. They charge me with being an intervention man, while I am soul and body for the principle of non-intervention. And besides some material aid, I require but that principle of non-intervention secured, very soon to see my downtrodden country independent and free—because we do not ask others to fight our battles—we will fight them by our own hands, and all that we desire is not to have any interference, but, 'fair play.'

"It is, therefore, I raise my voice out of the bottom of my nation's distress, and Europe's oppressed millions join in my voice exclaiming, 'Is there no power on earth willing to maintain the laws of nations, when all the despots of Europe unite to violate them?" And I say to the great Republic of the United States, and I say it particularly to the Southern States, 'maintain the principle of state rights and self-government—else, if that principle is crushed everywhere, the danger of centralization and of foreign interference will come home to yourself.—And yet, all my exhausting endeavors of nearly four months—more than four hundred speeches reported by hundreds of newspapers, in more than a hundred thousand copies—resolutions passed by nearly a thousand public meetings, and by several state legislatures and the debates of the United States Senate—all this together could not secure me from being charged with loving what I hate, advocating what I oppose, and with claiming that very thing which made myself a homeless exile, my country a valley of desolation and nameless woes—in a word, charging me with wishing that which is the only impediment to the restoration of my native land to life, independence, freedom and prosperity.

"It is sorrowful—very sorrowful indeed!

"But again, my enemies advise you not to support me. Why? perhaps because I am wrong. Oh, no; but because some abolitionists support my cause.—Well, what have I to do with abolitionism or anti-abolitionism? Nothing in the world. That is not my matter; I am no citizen of the United States; I have neither the will nor the right to interfere with your domestic concerns; I claim for my nation the right to regulate its own institutions; I therefore must respect, and indeed I do respect, the same right in others. Now, is that principle right or wrong? Is it your principle, or is it not? If it be yours, and if it be right, how could you abandon it only because it is supported by those to whom you are, in some interior questions, opposed? Can there be no common ground to such as are, in some respects, opposed to each other?

"Is not every man in the United States a republican, to whatever party he may belong? See we not often Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, voting with Mr. Seward, from New York, as the last week, for instance, on the land grant question. If the Governor of Russia should interfere with your republican institutions, (as be sure he will if Europe be once crushed,) if the despotic power would try to establish a monarchy in Mexico, (as surely they will try even nearer than in Mexico,) will you not oppose them, only because also the abolitionists will oppose them? Will you not support republicanism only because the abolitionists also are republicans? Oh, my God! avert the doom from humanity that even free nations may, the only free nations of the earth, commit national suicide out of blind party spirit."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Compromise Settlement in Congress.

On Monday last, the House of Representatives had a stormy session, upon a resolution of Mr. Jackson of Georgia, declaring the finality of the Compromise measures. After sundry unsuccessful motions to lay on the table, to adjourn, and for a call of the House, the following resolution, originally offered by Mr. Jackson, was adopted, by the vote of 101 to 64:

Resolved, That we recognise the binding efficacy of the compromises of the constitution, and believe is to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision, of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress, known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous.

The following additional resolution, offered by Mr. Hillyer of Georgia—being the same resolution as that proposed by Col. Polk, in the Democratic caucus at the beginning of the session—was also adopted by the vote of 100 to 65:

Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

The Union states, that of 101 voting for Col. Jackson's resolution, 77 are Democrats; and of the 100 voting for Mr. Hillyer's resolution, 68 are Democrats.

The nail was clinched by successive motions to reconsider the votes on both the above resolutions, which motions were laid on the table.

Subjoined are the names of the visitors to the Military Academy appointed by the President, for 1852:

1. New Hampshire—Hon. Joel Eastman.
2. Rhode Island—Prof. Alexander Caswell.
3. Vermont—Hon. Portus Baxter.
4. New Jersey—A. B. Jackson.
5. Delaware—Joseph P. Comegys.
6. Virginia—Hon. Wm. L. Goggin.
7. South-Carolina—Col. M. C. Hammond.
8. Kentucky—N. Wolf.
9. Tennessee—Gen. Lucius J. Polk.
10. Indiana—Rev. C. Miller.
11. Illinois—Rev. J. T. Worthington.
12. Missouri—Willis L. Williams.
13. Michigan—William A. Howard.
14. Arkansas—Terence Farelly.
15. Texas—Gen. Memucan Hunt.
16. California—Henry S. Dexter.

NEWSPAPER ON SILK.—The Pekin, China, a newspaper of extraordinary size, is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—somewhat earlier than the one under the patronage of the "good Queen Bess." An anecdote is related to the effect that in 1827, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the Boy's Library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

Eastern and Western North Carolina.

The Greensborough Patriot publishes a tabular statement showing the number of white inhabitants, the Federal population, the number of votes, and the amount of taxes paid by the Eastern and Western sections of North Carolina. The line assumed as the separation between the two sections touches the counties of Person, Orange, Chatham, Moore, and Robeson, leaving those counties on the West. According to this, there are in the East, 37 counties, represented in the State Legislature, by 28 Senators, and 58 Commoners; in the West, 43 counties represented by 22 Senators and 62 Commoners.

A recapitulation of its tables shows the following to be the relative standing of the two sections.

Number of White Inhabitants.

In the Western counties	336,690
In the Eastern counties	215,764
Western excess	67,484

Federal Numbers.

In the Western counties	410.513
In the Eastern counties	343.029
Western excess	67,484

Number of Votes.

In the Western counties	50,879
In the Eastern counties	36,598
Western excess	14,281

Amount of Taxes.

Paid by the Eastern counties	$92.401 62
Paid by the Western counties	65,025 60
Eastern excess	$27,376 02

Remedy for Scarlet Fever.

The following cure for this malignant disease has been communicated by a physician (Dr. William Fields, of Wilmington, Del.,) to the editor of the Delaware Republican. As the disease is fearfully prevalent in some portions of the country, we cannot better serve our readers than to give the recipe. The writer states that it is applicable in all stages of the disease, and will not fail to cure nineteen cases out of twenty, if strictly attended to. Although apparently simple, it is said to be a sovereign remedy, and may save many of our little ones from a premature grave, which is almost sure to follow the use of calomel, which universally tends to increase the disease instead of curing it. Treatment as follows: Give a mild cathartic, such as castor-oil or some gentle pills, every two or three days, and when there is fever present, sponge the body with weak ley, and give some simple tea to promote a perspiration, such as catnip, sage, balm, &c.; and for the putrid symptoms give good brewer's yeast, mixed with cold water; one table-spoonful of the former to two table-spoonsful of the latter, for children ten or twelve years old, and younger ones according to age; to be repeated from three to five times a day, and use as a gargle yeast and cream or milk, equal parts, sweetened with honey, and gargle the throat and mouth frequently with it; and if the throat is much swollen, poultice with yeast and pulverized slippery elm; continue the above treatment until well. I know, by many years' experience, says Dr. Fields, that this is the best and most effectual cure for the scarlet fever.

TRIED TO BLOW HIMSELF UP.—A Frenchman, resident in London, recently conceived an entirely new style of self-destruction. He first bought an egg in the market, extracted its contents (by "suction") and filled the shell with about three ounces of gunpowder. Then going into a very crowded thoroughfare—we presume to give eclat to his enterprise—he placed the infernal machine in his mouth, and "touched it off" with a match. Instead, however, of blowing his head to atoms, the powder, when ignited, merely poured forth a stream of fire and smoke from the aparture in the shell, but without doing any serious harm to the man. The astonishment of the passers-by, at beholding a human mouth suddenly become the crater of an active volcano, may be imagined. The disappointed man was taken into custody by the police, and conveyed to the hospital.

GUANO.—The official returns from Peru show that the imports of guano for the past year reached 220,500 tons, 32.000 of which went to the United States—the remainder to France and England. Large deposits of this now important article of commerce have been discovered on the coast of Chili, at about latitude 23 5, the quality of which is said to be equal to the Peruvian. The ship Lucas has just left Valparaiso, says a correspondent of the Herald, with a cargo of 500 tons, for the United States, and should its fertilizing qualities be adapted to the wants of our soil, a large business will doubtless spring up in the article, as it can be procured with less difficulty and on more liberal terms than from the "Chineza Islands."

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HAVRE AND N. YORK.—Mr. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Courrier des Etats Unis, in a letter published on Friday, has the following:

"I am able to announce to you that the President of our Republic has seriously conceived the design of establishing a line of French Steamers between Havre and New York, and also another between Nantes and New-Orleans, touching at Havana. The management of these lines will be confined to private companies, but with liberal assistance from Government, which will actively stimulate the enterprise. May it succeed! The interest which Louis Napoleon takes personally in the matter perhaps explains the departure for the United States of M. Barbet de Jouy, builder, whom M. Augustus Chevalier, Secretary of the President, has accompanied to Liverpool."

The way the Doctor got lost in his own Door-Yard.

Dr. Josiah Caldwell, who lived for many years in the town of Florence, out there on the Western Reserve, in Ohio, was a most skilful physician, but withal one of the most eccentric and absent-minded men in the world, except "Margaret," his wife, and she was fully his equal.

One Sunday morning the Doctor got caught out in a tremendous shower which drenched him to the skin. It soon cleared off, however, and Dr. Josh rode into his own yard, where he took the dripping saddle from his horse, and let him go adrift in the pasture. The saddle he placed on a stout log of wood, which was elevated some four feet from the ground, where the Dr. had begun to build a platform to dry peaches on.

After having got his saddle fixed so that it would dry, he took the bridle, and putting the bit over the end of the log, he stretched out the reins, and hitching them to the horn of the saddle, he went in to change his clothes and get breakfast. Joshua, junior, and Margaret, junior, were away from home on a visit, and so the seniors sat down together to their morning's meal.

When they were about half through, Jim Atwood, a farmer, who lived about eight miles distant, came in, telling the Doctor he wished he would hurry and go over to his house, as he reckoned he might be wanted over there before night.

The Doctor promised to be there, and Jim went off in a hurry to the village after some necessary "fixins."

When the Doctor had finished his breakfast he took his saddle-bags and out he went into the yard, where he deliberately mounted his saddle, and set out, in imagination, for Jim Atwood's.

For a long time he rode on in silence, with his eyes intently fixed on "Buchan's Practice," which lay open on the saddle before him.

At length he began to feel the effect of the fierce rays of a mid-day sun, and looking up from his book he discovered a very comfortable house close to him, upon which he sung out lustily for a drink of water.

Aunt Margaret, who had been for the last two hours very busy in the garden, soon made her appearance with a pitcher of milk, and after the thirsty stranger had taken a long draught, the two entered into an animated conversation, the Doctor launched into rapturous praise of the scenery about the place, the neatness of the building, the fine orchard of peach and apple trees; and the lady, who had caught a glimpse of his saddle-bags, made a great many inquiries about the health of the neighborhood, &c.

The Doctor finally took leave of the lady, assuring her that he would call on his return, as she reminded him so much of his wife, who he was sure would be very happy to make her acquaintance.

The lady turned to enter the house, and the Doctor had just gathered up the reins, when Jim Atwood dashed up to the gate with his horse in a lather of foam.

"What in thunder are you doing, Doctor?" yelled Jim, "get off that log and come along!"

The Doctor was a great deal astonished at first, but after a few minutes it got through his hair that he had been all the morning riding a beech log in his own door-yard.—*Carpet Bag.*

THE CAPTURE OF LOPEZ.—The man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Cuba from Spain, laden with honors. The Queen gave him $6,000, and made him a captain in the rural militia, with a salary of $110 a month: ten negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the Government. He can neither read nor write, and is a perfect specimen of a vulgar, rough, unedcucated *guairo*, or country bumkin.

LARGE SALE OF PROVISIONS.—The New Orleans Delta of the 28th ult. says:

"One of our largest commission houses, yesterday, made sales which probably exceeded, in magnitude, any ever before made in this market, at least by any one house, in a single day. They comprised 1440 barrels of pork, 700,000 pounds bulk meat, and about 800 barrels of lard. The aggregate value of these articles was not far from *one hundred thousand dollars!*"

Several of the principal cities have a German population as follows: N. York city, 100.000; Buffalo, 26,000; Cleveland, 7,000; Milwaukie, 10,000; Chicago, 9,000; Cincinnati, 40,000.

Mr. Hill, a pork packer of Mt. Tabor, Iowa, having offered a premium for the heaviest hog killed at his house, received five hogs in competition. The lightest weighed 719, and the heaviest 771 lbs.

The original Jim Crow, a negro, upon whose eccentricities T. D. Rice built his fame and fortune, is yet living in Louisville.

"Mister Speaker—My country beats all creation; last year we made fifty thousand barrels of whiskey, besides wasting thousands of bushels of corn for bread!"

SIZE OF ENGLISH CART HORSES.—The editor of the Michigan Farmer says that the heaviest horse he saw at the great Windsor cattle show weighed twenty-three hundred and fifty. His owner said that many exceeded that weight, and mentioned one that weighed twenty-seven hundred and fifty.

THE FIRE AT CHILLICOTHE.—The recent fire at Chillicothe, Ohio, destroyed from $600,000 to $800,000 worth of property, and rendered about 2.000 persons houseless. The Messrs. Frazer had 20.000 canvassed hams consumed in their establishment.—Marfield & Luckett sustained a loss of $57.000. All the principal warehouses in the town were consumed.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—A Washington letter says that Mr. Clay, after passing through a stage of encouraging improvement, begins to sink again, and to yield to the prostration of his physical energies.

Baltimore Sun.

The Virginia Free Press says that Mr. Fillmore begins already with 119 votes in the National Convention, principally from the South and West, and has a fair chance for an equal division in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

A review of sixty regiments of all arms, forming a total of one hundred thousand men, is to take place in the Camp de Mars on the 15th April. This will be the largest review in France since that at Bolgne in 1804.

Otto and Jenny Lind Goldschmidt will sail for Europe on the steamer Atlantic, in May next, but previous to their departure they will give three concerts in New York. They will take place the last of April.

MARKS OF THE GENTLEMAN.—No man is a gentleman who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is a vulgarity for which no accomplishments of dress or address can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one happy around him, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give just cause of offence to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and by practice, though he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor even heard of a lexicon. I am proud to say for the honor of our species, there are men, in every throb of whose heart there is solicitude for the welfare of mankind, and whose every breath is perfumed with kindness.

A frightful massacre upon two English ships, the Victory, of London, and the Herald, of Leith had taken place in the Chinese Seas. The Victory sailed with Coolies from some Chinese ports to Challao.—They rose on the way, killed the master, mate and cook, and then compelled one of the mates to steer the ship. They escaped, and Mr. Fogg, the mate, brought the vessel to Singapore. The Herald was homeward bound from Shanghai, with a crew of Manillamen, who became angry with the Captain for putting them on the customary allowance, and murdered him and the rest of the officers. They then deserted the ship, scuttling her and locking the Captain's wife into the cabin, who was thus lost with the sinking vessel. The murderers have been happily arrested, and sent to Batavia to undergo the operation of the law.

MARRIED,

In Charleston, S. C., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. GOTTHART BERNHAM, Mr. CHARLES YOUNG, of that city, to Mrs. ANNA K SIMPSON, of Fayetteville, N. C.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 8—Schr. E. S Powell, Watts, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Brig Nancy Pratt, Bates, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with hay.

9—Steamer Chatham, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

April 9.—Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry prersons.

Schr. H. N. Gambrill, White, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss; with sack salt.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 47 passengers.

April 10—Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks & Brother.

Boat A. Ellis, from Bladen county, with 100,000 contract shingles, to Miles Costin.

April 10—Brig Maria T. Wilder, Coffin, from Wiscasset, Me., to Wm. M. Harriss; with hay and brick.

Schr. Mary, Day, from Washington, N. C., with corn, to Samuel Beery.

Schr. Purse, Pigott, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Middleton, O'Neal, from Lake Landing, Hyde co., to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

Schr. Joseph Ann, Snow, from Middleton, to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

11—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

Boat Ready Money, Parker, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

April 11.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 53 passengers.

12.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

OFF MAIN BAR, April 10.—Brig Chemanus, Cutter, from Cardiff, to Adams, Brother & Co; with iron for W. & M. R. R. Co.

CLEARED.

April 9—Schr Ben. Harrison, Bond, for Washington, N. C., by J. R. Blossom; with molasses.

Steamer Chatham, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Schr. Mary Ann Louisa, Adams, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with 32,402 feet lumber, 28 bbls. spirits turpentine, 961 do. rosin, 80 do pitch.

Schr. John J. Taylor, Harper, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, for Matanzas, by J. Hathaway & Son.

April 9.—Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Gaskill, for Middleton, by Miles Costin.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, for Hyde co., N. C., by J. R. Blossom.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 53 passengers.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. Banks & Brother; with boats D. Lewis and Stevenson in tow, with mdze.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. Henry F. Baker, McGlaughlin, for New York, by George Harriss; with 1,611 bbls turpentine.

Schr. Jos. H. Flanner, VanGilder, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 8 boxes, 1 package, 14 barrels, and 1 trunk mdze., 4 bales rags, 4 bundles roots, 8 bales cotton, 181 bbls. rosin, 93 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2 bales sheetings, 29 bales yarn, 1 bbl. copper, 1,581 bbls. turpentine.

April 10—Schr. Sarah Buck, Rose, for Philadelphia, by Wm. M. Harriss; with $7,000 feet lumber, 50 bushel peanuts, 300 bbls. rosin.

April 11.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 61 passengers.

Schr. Martha, Teal, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 26 bbls. spirits turpentine, 30 do pine oil, 113 do. pitch, 1240 do. rosin, 25 bales sheeting, 11 do. yarn, 16 tons old iron, 4 boxes mdze.

Schr. J. R. Jewett, Mathews, for Philadelphia, by W. M. Harriss; with 52,000 feet lumber and 150 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

12.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 64 passengers.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Cotton.—Inferior to ordinary, 6½ to 7; middling to good middling, 7¼ to 7¾; middling fair, 7¾ to 8; fair to fully fair, 8¼ to 8¾. Corn 66 a 68c. per bush. Peas.—N. C. Clay, $1 per bushel.

BOSTON, April 7.—Naval Stores—The stock of spirits turpentine continues quite reduced and further small sales at 45 cents per gallon, cash. Tar is scarce and sales small at $2 50 per bbl. 6 mos. In rosin no movement of any importance. In pitch further sales at $1 50, cash, and $1 62½ per bbl. 6 mos.

Rice.—There have been further sales of good Southern at 3¾ a 3¾c. per lb. 6 mos.

Fish.—The market for Mackerel remains without change. Sales have been made at 9 a $9 25 for No. 1; 7 50 a $8 for No. 2; and 5 75 a $5 87½ for No. 3, large sizes; and $5 for No. 2, and 4 50 a $4 75 for No. 3, small sizes. Codfish continue in steady demand at grm prices. Sales of large at $3 25 a $3 75.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Naval Stores—We quote Spirits Turp